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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
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The Daily Commercial.

TO NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIBERS.

The undersigned publishers of Pittsburgh daily papers have mutually agreed to charge the prices below specified for their respective journals on and after Monday, July 25th, 1864.

The Gazette.

Morning Edition, per week, delivered by Carrier,	25c
Morning Edition, sent by mail, per year, in advance,	$10 00
Morning Edition, for six months, in advance,	5 00
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" by mail, per year, in advance,	$6 50
Evening Edition, for six months, in advance,	3 25
Evening Edition, by mail, for three reigh, in advance,	1 65

The Chronicle.

Per week, delivered by carrier,	20c
Per year, in advance, sent by mail,	$9 00
Six months, " " "	4 50
Three mos. " " "	2 25

The Commercial.

Per week, delivered by Carrier,	25c
Per year, in advance, sent by mail,	$10 00
Six months, " " "	5 00
Three mos. " " "	2 50

GAZETTE ASSOCIATION,
CHAS. McKNIGHT,
Publisher *Evening Chronicle*.
PITTSB'G. NEWSPAPER & PRINT. CO.

Recruiting in Rebel Territory.

It will be seen by our special dispatches from Washington, that the opportunities afforded for recruiting men to fill our quota from the seceded states, as well as the facilities, are not going to be as abundant as was anticipated. To begin with, the Rebels drive all able bodied negroes before them as they retreat before our advancing armies; then General SHERMAN objects to having recruiting agents within his lines, on the ground that they would increase the number of non-combatants, and exert an improper influence upon the army. And so far as regards General GRANT's department, very few negroes are encountered beyond such as are brought in by scouting parties, and they would be of little use for recruiting purposes.

From this it appears that we must look at home for men to fill our quota.

THE Pennsylvania State Teachers Association will meet at Altoona on Tuesday, Aug. 2d. The meeting promises to be one of interest. "Free returns" will be given to all delegates attending the meeting by the Pennsylvania Central, and the same favor, or excursion tickets, will be granted by several other roads of the State. Western Pennsylvania should be well represented.

A Congregation of Worthies.

A dispatch from Niagara Falls gives currency to a report that C. C. Clay, of Alabama; Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi; Beverly Tucker and George N. Sanders are in that vicinity to devise a basis for the Chicago Convention, which shall end the war and secure the triumph of the Democratic party. Though not claiming to speak for the seceded States as yet, they hold out strong hopes of getting their assent. The propositions are believed to be as follows: First—The return of the seceded States to the Union. Second, the assumption of the Confederate debts. Third, the recognition of the freedom of the slaves, actually emancipated in progress of war, and the *status quo antibellum* as to all others. Another dispatch says Horace Greeley is also at Niagara Falls, and it has already been announced that Mr. Jewett is there.

Late Military Intelligence.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph*, of yesterday, says: "Within the next five days we expect to chronicle some of the most important events of the war; important because of their vast conflict. We need not inform our readers that Gen. Grant has been employing the past month most advantageously. He has performed wondrous works in that period, and solved some problems in the practice of warfare which will give him an undying niche in the temple of fame. It is a source of gratification (but half felt as yet) to the American people, to know that the recent invasion of Maryland by the rebels has not diminished the military force on the south bank of the James River. Unobserved by all but the enemy, he has been constantly progressing in a plan which in its consummation, will give us that victory which we need so heartily desire and expect. * * * In a few hours a series of movements in assault and by flank will be commenced and persevered in to the end. These final developments will show the wisdom and genius of the general who has determined to execute them. We, who know something of them, believe they will give us victory, but we only believe so because they have been adopted in accordance with the very best scientific teachings, and because common sense (which has all to do with war) shows them to be rational, proper and correct."

Vicksburg advices of the 12th report all quiet. The expedition under Gen. Slocum was reinforced by the cavalry sent by Gen. Washburn, and was marching again for the interior of Mississippi. The latest accounts from General Smith placed him near Pontatoe. On the 10th Gen. Forrest issued a call for all citizens, between the ages of fifteen and sixty-five, to rally to his support, and old men and boys to come and take care of his horses while his men engaged the enemy.

Private advices from New Orleans to the 7th state that an expedition was about to leave on ocean steamers, with fifteen days rations. It is also stated that there is now a large number of additional gunboats in Lake Ponchartrain, and nine more vessels have been added to the fleet off Mobile. Some think the expedition is for the capture of Mobile, so as to possess the Alabama river and establish a base of supplies for Gen. Sherman at Selma, while others believe the troops destined for Fortress Monroe. This force may be destined to co-operate with Gen. Slocum's expedition.

The Norfolk *New Regime*, of the 18th, has a report that a gigantic battle has been fought in Georgia, resulting in the complete overthrow of the Confederates, the capture of Atlanta and 15,000 rebel prisoners. Latest arrivals from City Point and Norfolk say nothing of it. The report is doubtless pre mature.

The Detroit *Tribune* has the same report from an officer writing from Marietta, Ga.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The Crops.

The appearance of the country is highly encouraging. The fields on every side are full of shocks of wheat, barley and rye, and the oats is being cut. Notwithstanding the scarcity of laborers, of which so much is said by those who seek to discourage the people, we do not hear of fields of grain lost for want of harvesters. The reaping and mowing machines, generally introduced within a few years, have been of immense utility. The wheat has turned out better than was thought possible early in the season. Wheat, indeed, has a wonderful faculty of coming out late and making up for lost time. Now-a-days, when so much is said of "foraging," the rich meadows and the oat-fields waving with the yellow grain, suggest that Ohio would be a magnificent country for campaigning! The potatoes, onions, beans, flax and tobacco, all look well. The corn is suffering from the prevailing drouth, and in some fields is wilting a little but it will come out presently good and strong. There is a period in almost every season, when the corn is supposed to be in danger from the drouth, and farmers anxiously watch the clouds that float far away and bring no rain, and indulge in dismal forebodings, but a general failure of corn, caused by drouth, is unknown in the country. Some of the old butternuts look upon the shriveled corn-blades, even of their own fields, with extreme complacency, and felicitate themselves that famine in the North would end the war, and they are very far from praying aloud for rain. But the showers will come soon, no doubt, and fall upon the just and the unjust, the disloyal as well as the patriotic, and the butternuts will be distressed to see the glory of their corn-fields, and will have reluctantly to give up—that there is no prospect of famine in the land.

The following very spicy information is from the *Southern Confederacy*, of July 1st, published in Atlanta, Ga.:—"Two little things that Maximilian has done look well for us. He has made Santa Anna a Field Marshal, and recalled him home; and he has created Dr. Gwinn, Duke of Sonora, with the office of Governor General of the blooming Province. Both of these dignitaries are truly and loyally inclined to the South as far back as 1861. Santa Anna was betting high on Southern valor, at Havana, and did win, it was said, several thousand pistoles upon the result of the first battle of Manassas. He wrote a letter to his agent in New Orleans, just before its fall, offering a large sum to be applied to the Confederate Hospital Fund, and subscribed to $50,000 worth of Government stock. His partizans in Mexico are anti-Lincoln to the core, and his interest will be thrown in our favor wherever he can find a chance. He is to be made Prince of Matamoras, it is said, and placed in charge of the Military Department of the Rio Grande. In this event he will have many occasions to show his kindly disposition, and we do not donbt that he will redeem his expression of sympathy. If he had no other motive, the interest invested in our success would be sufficient inducement.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

DESTRUCTION OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

Decision in Regard to Pay of Officers' Servants.

The Raiders Overhauled.

Recruiting in the Seceded States--It Won't Pay.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 19.

The Public Debt.

The public debt to-day is $1,750,263,366 94, being an increase of only $168,797 60 during the past week, and an increase of $55,000,000 in the month of July. That portion of the debt bearing interest in coin is increasing about $20,500,000 during the week, while that bearing no interest has decreased about $21,200,000 in the same time. The amount of fractional currency is increased about $300,000.

Blockade Runners Destroyed.

Admiral Farragut reports from off Mobile that on the night of the 1st of July his vessels chased a blockade runner ashore under the guns of Fort Morgan. Failing in various attempts during the succeeding days to get her off or destroy her by shells, on the night of the 5th three boats from the Hartford and one from the Brooklyn, succeeded in boarding her and setting her on fire. She was destroyed without any casualties to us. Admiral Dahlgreen reports the capture of two small blockade runners off Charleston with one hundred and seven bales of cotton and two hundred and twenty-nine boxes of tobacco.

Interesting Decisions.

The Second Comptroller has decided the law increasing the pay of soldiers does not increase the pay of officers' servants. The Paymaster-General decides that paymasters can obtain leave of absence only through the War Department. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue notifies railroad, canal and turnpike companies that the provisions of the revenue law relative to interest on bonds and dividends to stockholders, applies only to such as are payable after July 1st 1864, from which date the taxation is 5 instead of 3 per cent.

The Raiders Overhauled.

A column of our troops has overtaken the rear of the rebel force, which recently plundered Maryland and threatened Baltimore and Washington, at Snicker's Gap. It is possible that some prisoners may be taken and some booty recovered.

Recruiting Negroes in Seceded States.

Those who are familiar with the condition of the territory to be visited predict that recruiting agents sent under the new law into the rebel States will procure very few men—hardly a sufficient number to compensate for the trouble and expense.

As arms advance the rebels drive their able-bodied slaves further into the interior, where the black population is becoming very dense. The few who are left behind have already been taken into the government service in different capacities, and are especially exempted as such under the general order just issued. Gen. Sherman, whose army has penetrated the rebel territory further than any other Union column of soldiers, reports that very few slaves worth removing are to be found on his line of march, and protests against the coming of any recruiting agent into his department, as having the effect to swell the number of idle non-combatants, without rendering any substantial service. Gen. Grant's army received no negro recruits on its march from the Rapidan to the James, and is receiving none now except those brought in by the cavalry, though it is encamped on the borders of one of the most densely populated counties in Virginia.

Appointments.

Elijah Sells, of Iowa, entered upon the duties of Third Auditor of the Treasury to-day. John Wilson, ex-Commissioner of the Land Office and more recently Commissioner of the Land Office for the Illinois Central Railroad, will probably be appointed Register of the Treasury vice L. E. Chittenden whose resignation takes effect August 1st.

New Loan Soon to be Called on

Mr. Fessenden Pleased.

Various Army Reports and Rumors.

NEW YORK, July 19.

The *Post's* Washington special says Secretary Fessenden will soon issue proposals for a more extensive loan than fifty millions. He reports that the confidence felt in the Government by bankers and capitalists in New York is one of the most gratifying features of his visit.

The *Post's* money article says: We learn that the Secretary will put a loan of one hundred millions in the market.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says that the heads of Departments have called for lists of clerks who refused to join the forces in defence of Washington.

An officer from Sherman's army says that on the 8th the army was all over the Chattahoochie, and that the 14th, 15th and 16th corps, the 14th and 12th corps have consolidated, forming the 20th, under Hooker.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.

The *Press* army of the Potomac correspondent under date 15th says that the artillery fight of that day on the last two hours when our shells burst directly in the rebel embrasures destroying their cannon and forcing them to retire. They lost at least six guns. The breastworks lately occupied by the enemy barring our advance toward Petersburg have been leveled.

NEW YORK, July 19.

Nathanial Marsh, President of the Erie Railroad Company, died suddenly at his residence on Staten Island last night.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.

The Baltimore railroad is fully repaired and trains are running regularly. Gunpowder bridge is fully repaired. All trains are running regularly as heretofore, and from New York to Washington.

REBEL NEWS FROM ATLANTA.

Unusual Conscription by the Rebels.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 18.

The Richmond *Inquirer* of the 16th inst., contains the following despatch:

ATLANTA, GA., July 11.

Two brigades of Yankee Cavalry crossed the Chattahoochie at Moore's Bridge, nine miles from Noonal, last night. They were met by Armstrong's brigade of Cavalry and driven back and the bridge burned. There is no change in the situation of affairs at the front. The enemy are firing artillery occasionally across the river.

Second Dispatch.

ATLANTA Ga., July 15.—Gov. Brown having official dispatches that persons within the military age having Confederate details to certain overseons in pursuit of their ordinary avocations, express a determination not to obey the recent order to report at Atlanta for the defense of their homes and State, has instructed the proper authorities to arrest all such persons and send them under guard to Atlanta, and that if force is used against lawful authority sufficient force will be sent to any point to overcome the resistance. He admonishes the men that have been detailed by the Confederacy agricultural purposes that their crops will not be endangered by their absence for a short period.

From St. Louis.

THE TROUBLES IN MISSOURI

ST. LOUIS, July 19.

The *Democrat's* St. Joseph special says: "The city and county are filled with rumors and excitement. It is reported that Col. Ford attacked Thompson's guerillas, at Archdeville, on Sunday. Fighting was kept up all day, but the result was unknown.

Another body of guerillas, from three hundred to six hundred strong, are encamped on Gardners farm, Platte county. Official information states that two hundred more pawaw militia of Platte and Clay counties joined Thompson's Guerrillas. A Collission occurred in Atchison county, but the extent is not known. Gov. Hall has commissioned a copperhead Commander of Andrew county militia and ordered him to be vigilant. The people are constantly flocking in to St. Joe from surrounding county and many leaving for other points.—Grain left unharvested, and much suffering is anticipated in those localities.

PRISONERS IN REBEL HANDS.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 18.

We are informed by Maj. Mulford, general flag of truce agent, that our prisoners as fast as captured, are removed to Georgia. Most of the enlisted men to Andersonville and the officers to Macon. All letters to our prisoners of war will require pre-payment of 10 cents postage.

From Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

HALIFAX, July 19.

The steamer Europa from Liverpool July 9th, and Queenstown on the 10th arrived here this evening. Her advices are two days later. The debates in the British Parliament had resulted in a majority of sixty-eight for the government in the House of Commons, and in a majority of nine against the government in the House of Lords. The Dano-German news was unimportant.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.—Flour dull and tending downward. Wheat easier and 2d lower for spring and red; southern 8s 6d@8s 9d; white western 8s 9d@9s; southern 8s 9d@9s 3d. Corn quiet at 30s 6d for mixed. Provisions—Pork active and 2s 6d is higher; Bacon firm and 1d higher; Lard 6d better. Sugar heavy and 1d lower, closing firmer and the decline partially recovered. Coffee dull. Petroleum quiet and steady; refined 28 8d.

LONDON, July 9.—Baring's Circular reports Breadstuffs steady. Sugar tends upward; prices a trifle higher. Coffee quiet and steady. Tea tends upward. Petroleum active; 25s 2d@25s 3d for refined.

American securities nominal, without sales. Consols closed Friday at 90¼@90⅝.

LATEST.—VIA QUEENSTOWN.—LIVERPOOL, July 9.—Cotton excited and prices ¼d higher; included in the sales to-day were 10,000 bales to speculators and exporters. Breadstuffs steady and unchanged. Provisions firm. Sugar still advancing. Produce quiet and steady.

LONDON, July 9.—Consuls for money 90⅛@90⅜. Illinois Central, shares, 41@45 discount; Erie shares, 45.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.—The steamer Yeddo built at Bordeaux, and supposed for the Confederates, has been sold to Prussia and is now building for service at Bremehaven. The Great Eastern left here to-day for London to take in the Atlantic cable. The London journals are filled with the proceedings of Parliament in the great party contest, to the exclusion almost of everything else. The *Times* published nearly forty-two columns of last night's proceedings. Parliament is generally regarded as a satisfactory endorsement of the ministerial policy, but no triumph.

The Confederate loan, under the Persia's news, advanced to 68@70.

LONDON, July 10.—The Danish Ministry has resigned. Nothing was seen of the Florida or any other rebel cruiser.

There is considerable mystery about the steamer Yeddo which left Bordeaux on the 22d of June, nominally for Amsterdam. Her arrival at the latter port is not reported, and nothing certain is known of her whereabouts. The *Opinione Nationale* asserted that she will soon reappear, fully armed and manned, with the Confederate flag flying. It is stated that Semmes is to be her commander.

The steamer Rappahannock was under strict surveillance at Calais and not permitted to leave. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: The French Government has given notice to hot and cold fits, and at a time when it was much disposed to the Con ederate States. Leave was very rapidly given for the building at Nantz, nominally for Commercial purposes, but really for war, steamers and ironclad rams. Leave is too weak a word; encouragement and instigation would be more correct. When the vessels are nearly completed, a cold fit came on, and orders were issued that the vessels should not be delivered to the Confederates. But, although the ground alleged for detaining the ships was that they were constructed for belligerents, corvetts and rams have just been sold to the Prussian government and Prussia is a belligerent. This does not look like neutrality, and speaks still less like a friendly weakness, on the part of the French government toward Denmark.

The writer adds that the Yeddo is one of the vessels built by Voruz, and suspected in connection with the Confederates being untrue.

In the House of Commons on the 7th, the debate on De Israeli's motion to censure was resumed and party spirit was manifested.

Good News From Sherman

Atlanta Commaded by His Guns.

WASHINGTON, July 19.

The Government is in receipt this morning of glorious news from Sherman. It is not news of a battle but something better. Gen. Sherman announces that on Monday having previously crossed the Chattahoochie with his whole army advanced five miles south of the river and crossed Blackiree creek. This advance was made without resistance, Johnson's army, except slight skirmishing with his rear as he retreated. This movement necessarily forces Johnson into the defenses of Atlanta, and places the city within range of Sherman's guns.

A special to the *Post* dated Washington, July 19th, says:—The boat from Fortress Monroe this p.m. brings no news from Grant's army. The absence of rain causes some sufferingin the army.

The Missouri Raid.

ST. JOSEPH, July 19.

It appears that Col. Ford left Lexington in pursuit of guerillas, numbering nearly two hundred, in his rear, who are committing all manner of depredations in the southern part of this county. Ford overtook the guerillas on Sunday morning, this morning, but have not been heard from. Every train from Weston brings in a large number of refugees from Platte and Clay counties, many of whom stop here, while others proceed eastward.

It is said that the entire militia of Andrew, Holt, Atchison, Nodaway and other counties in Northwestern Missouri, will be called into service.

Guernsey & Co., of this city, have just received sixty-five pounds of gold dust from Virginia City.

IN QUEST OF THE PIRATES.

NEW YORK, July 14.

It is reported that Commodore Vanderbilt is about to sell the steamships Champion, North Star, and Ocean Queen, comprising the line between New York and Aspinwall, to a new company which will probably continue the present arrangement with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. This new company is expected to make accommodations equal to those of the excellent steamers on the Pacific side of the continent.

Latest from Charleston.

The Bombardment Still Continued.

CHARLESTON, July 10.

The enemy have evacuated John's Island. It is noticed that transports are quite busy in changing troops, chiefly to Morris Island. The bombardment of Sumter is kept up by the enemy.

From Louisville.

Governmens ttores burn'd by Guerrillas

Four Rebel Prisoners to be Shot.

LOUISVILLE, July 19.

The steamer St. Louis, hence to Nashville, laden with Government stores, was burned yesterday by guerrillas at Sailor's Rest on the Cumberland.

Four rebel prisoners have been selected from our military prison to be sent to Mitchelsville and Clarksville, to be shot in retaliation for the murder of two Union men residing near those places.

To-day's Nashville *Union* editorially says the reports of the capture of Atlanta are all premature, though our whole city is in motion and we expect to hear of its capture in a few days.

Late News Items.

According to the dramatic critic of the N. Y. *Tribune*, the theatrical managers of that city are practicing a very vicious economy by letting their houses to trashy companies whose smartest performances are at the ticket offices. Winter Garden is the only house not giving offense, as it is closed. The honest statement of the *Tribune* indicates another *house*, however, whose performances must be very offensive to those whose dramatic efforts call down such expressions as, "performances are insufferable;" "sickening;" "disgusting;" "impudent;" "revolting;" "utterly incompetent;" "tawdry dramatic wish wash;" "desolate dullness;" "coarse caricatures;" "incessant swagger;" "false emotion;" "distorted sentiment;" "agonizing monotony;" "lamentable insanity;" "barbarisms and monstrocities of the modern drama," and other choice characterizations of the same ilk.

The New York *Tribune* calls the accident at Lackawaxen, on the Erie Railway last Friday, which resulted in 64 killed and 120 wounded, "The Erie Murder." The correspondent says: —It is the duty of each telegraph clerk to telegraph to the clerk at the next depot immediately the train has passed his station, and this notice had been given, and had been acted upon as our inspection went, at Shikola. At Lackawaxen we were unable to see the book kept by the absconding operator. Under any circumstances if the statement about the character of the absconding operator is true, it is most discreditable to the company to have such a man in so critical a situation, and they are by no means free from complicity in the murder which has just been committed.

It is said that the rebels, at Charleston, pay a high price for the old iron from the shells thrown into the city by our forces, and the negroes who gather the iron watch the approach of the shells both day and night. This would seem to be a rather hazardous way of making money, but Cuffee rather enjoys the danger than otherwise.

SCHEDULE OF STAMP DUTIES.

From and after August 1st 1864.

The following official circular, issued from the Treasury Department is of much importance to the community at large. It will be examined with interest and should be preserved for reference:

	Stamp Duty
Acknowledgment of deeds,	exempt
Affidavits,	5 cts
" in suits or legal proceedings,	exempt
Agreement or Appraisement (for each sheet, or piece of paper on which the same is written),	5 cts
Assignment or transfer of mortgage, lease, or policy of insurance, the same duty as the original instrument	
Assignment of judgment,	5 cts
Bank checks, drafts or orders, &c., at sight or on demand,	2 cts
Bills of exchange (Foreign,) drawn in, but payable out of the United States, each bill of set of three or more, must be stamped.	
For every bill of each set, where the sum mentioned payable does not exceed one hundred dollars, or the equivalent thereof in any foreign currency in which such bills may be expressed, according to the standard of value fixed by the United States,	2 cts
For every additional hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof in excess of one hundred dollars,	2 cts
(Foreign,) drawn in, but payable out of the United States, (if drawn singly or in duplicate,) pay the same duty as Inland Bills of Exchange	
The acceptor or acceptors of any Bill of Exchange, or order for the payment of any sum of money drawn, or purporting to be drawn in any foreign country, but payable in the United States, inust, before paying or accepting the same, place thereupon a stamp indicating the duty,	
Bills of exchange, (Inland,) draft or order, payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and promissory note, whether payable on demand or at a time designated, (except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be, and which shall be, forthwith presented for payment,) for a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars,	5 cts
For every additional $100, or fractional part thereof,	5 cts
The warrant of attorney to confess judgment on a note or bond is except from stamp duty, if the note or bond is properly stamped,	
Bills of Lading, of vessels for ports of the United States or British North America,	exempt
Bills of Lading, or receipt for goods, to any foreign port,	10 cts
Bill of Sale of any vessel, or part thereof, when the consideration does not exceed five hundred dollars,	50 cts
Bill of Sale exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000,	$1 00
Bill of Sale exceeding $1,000, for each $500, or fractional part thereof,	50 cts
Bond, personal, for the payment of money, (See Mortgage.)	
Bond,	5 cts
Bond for indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recovered is there from $1,000 or less,	$1 00
Bond, where the money recoverable exceeds $1,000, for every additional $1,000, or fractional part thereof,	50 cts
Bonds—County, city, and town bonds, railroad and other corporation bonds, and scrip, as subject to stamp duty,	5 cts
Bonds of any description, other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this Schedule,	25 cts
Certificate of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding one hundred dollars,	2 cts
Certificates of deposit in bank, sum exceeding one hundred dollars,	5 cts
Certificates of stock in an incorporated company,	25 cts
Certificates, general	5 cts
" of record upon the instrument recorded,	exempt
Certificates of record upon the book,	exempt
Certificates of weight or measurement of cargoes, of grain, or other articles, except weighers and measurers returns,	exempt
Certificates of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Deeds, or Notary Public,	5 cts
Certificate of search of records,	5 cts
Certificate that certain papers are on file,	5 cts
Certificate that certain papers cannot be found,	5 cts
Certificate of redemption of land sold for taxes,	5 cts
Certificate of birth, marriage, and death	5 cts
Certificates of qualification of school teachers,	5 cts
Certificates or profits in an incorporated company for a sum not less than $10 and not exceeding $50,	10 cts
Certificate for exceeding $50 and not exceeding $1,000,	25 cts
Certificates exceeding $1,000, for every additional $1,000, or fractional part thereof in excess of $1,000,	25 cts
Certificate of damage, or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, inspector, surveyor, or any other person acting as such,	25 cts
Certified transcripts of judgments, satisfactions, and of all papers recorded or on file,	50 cts
Charter party, or letter, memorandum or other writing between the captain, owner, or consignee of any ship or steamer, and any other person, relating to the charter of the same, if the registered tonnage of said ship, vessel, or steamer do not exceed one hundred and fifty tons,	50 cts
Charter party, exceeding one hundred and fifty tons, and not exceeding three hundred tons,	5 00
Charter party, exceeding three hundred tons, and not exceeding six hundred tons,	5 00
Charter party, exceeding six hundred tons,	10 00
Check, draft, or order for the payment of any sum of money exceeding $10, drawn by any person on any other than a bank, banker, or trust company, at sight or on demand,	2 cts
Contract (See *Agreement.*)	
Broker's,	10 cts
Conveyance, deed, instrument, or writing, whereby lands, tenements, or other real estate sold shall be conveyed, *the actual value* of which does not exceed $500,	50 cts
Conveyance exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000,	$1 00
Conveyance, for every additional $500 or fractional part thereof in excess of $1,000,	50 cts
Endorsement of any negotiable instrument,	exempt
Entry of any goods, wares, or merchandise at any custom-house, either for consumption or warehouse, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value	25 cts
Entry exceeding one hundred dollars, and not exceeding five hundred dollars in value,	20 cts
Entry exceeding five hundred dollars in value,	$1 00
Entry for the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from bonded warehouse,	50 cts
Gaugers' returns, if for quantity not exceeding 500 gallons, gross,	10 cts
Gaugers exceeding 500 gallons,	25 cts
Insurance, (Marine, Inland, and Fire,) where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash, premium notes, or both does not exceed $10,	10 cts
Insurance, (Marine, Inland, and Fire,) exceeding $10, and not exceeding $50,	25 cts
Insurance, (Marine, Inland, and Fire,) exceeding $50,	50 cts
Insurance, (Life,) when the amount insured does not exceed $1,000,	25 cts
Insurance, (Life,) exceeding $1,000, and not exceeding $5,000,	50 cts
Insurance, (Life,) exceeding $5,000,	$1 00
Insurance, (Life,) limited to injury to persons while traveling,	exempt
Lease of lands or tenements, where rent does not exceed $300 per annum,	50 cts
Lease exceeding $300, for each additional $200, or fractional part thereof in excess of $300,	50 cts
Lease perfected by parol, subject to stamp duty as a "conveyance," the stamp duty to be measured by resolving the annual rental into a capital sum.	
Lease clause of guaranty of payment of rent, incorporated or indorsed, five cents additional.	
Manifest for custom-house entry or clearance of the cargo of any ship, vessel, or steamer for a foreign port, if the registered tonnage of such ship, vessel, or steamer does not exceed 300 tons,	$1 00
Manifest exceeding 300 tons, and not exceeding 600 tons,	$3 00
Manifest exceeding 600 tons,	$5 00
Measurers' Returns, if for quantity not exceeding one thousand bushels,	10 cts
Measurers' Returns, exceeding one thousand bushels,	25 cts
Mortgage, trust deed, bill of sale, or personal bond for the payment of money exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500,	50 cts
Mortgage exceeding $500, for every additional $500, or fractional part thereof in excess of $500,	50 cts
Pawners' Checks,	5 cts
Pension papers, Powers of attorney, and other papers relating to applications for bounties, arrearages of pay, or pensions, and receipt thereof,	exempt
Passage Ticket from the United States to a foreign port, costing not more than $55,	50 cts
Passage Ticket from the United States to a foreign port, costing more than $55, and not exceeding $50,	$1 00
Passage Ticket—for every additional $50 or fractional part thereof in excess of $50,	1 00
Power of Attorney to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends thereon, Power of Attorney to vote at election of incorporated company,	10 cts
Power of Attorney to receive or collect rents,	25 cts
Power of Attorney to sell, or convey, or rent, or lease real estate,	$1 00
Power of Att'y for any other purpose	50 cts
Probate of Will, or letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed $2,000	$1 00
Probate of Will, for every additional $1,000, or fractional part thereof in excess of $2,000,	50 cts
Probate of Will, bonds of executors, administrators, guardians, and trustees, are each subject to a stamp duty of,	$1 00
Probate of Will—certificate of appt.,	5 cts
Protest upon bill, note, check, or draft	25 cts
Promissory Note—(See bills of Exchange, Inland,)	
Promissory Note—deposit note to mutual insurance companies, when policy is subject to duty,	exempt
Promissory Note—renewal of, subject to same duty as an original note,	5 cts
Quit Claim Deed, to be stamped as a conveyance, except when given as a release of a mortgage by the mortgagee to the mortgagor, in which case it is exempt.	
Receipt for the payment of any sum of money or debt due exceeding $20, or for the delivery of any property,	2 cts
Receipt for satisfaction of any mortgage or judgement or decree of any court,	exempt
Sheriff's return on writ, or other process	exempt
Trust Deed, made to secure a debt, to be stamped as a mortgage.	
Trust Deed, conveying estate to uses, to be stamped as a conveyance.	
Warehouse Receipt for any goods, wares, or merchandise, not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public or private warehouse, not exceeding $500 in value,	10 cts
Warehouse Receipts exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1,000,	20 cts
Warehouse Receipts exceeding $1,000, for every additional $1,000, or fractional part thereof in excess of $1,000,	10 cts
Warehouse Receipts for any goods, &c., not otherwise provided for, stored or deposited in any public or private warehouse or yard,	25 cts
Writs and Legal Documents:	
Writ or other original process by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either by law or equity,	50 cts
Writ or other original process issued by a court not of record, where the amount claimed is $100, or over	50 cts
Upon every confession of judgment or cognovit for $100, or over, except in cases where the tax for a writ has been paid,	50 cts
Writs, or other process on appeals from justices' courts, or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, to a court of record,	50 cts
Warrant of distress, when the amount of rent claimed does not exceed $100,	25 cts
Warrant of distress, when the amount exceeds $100,	50 cts
Writs, summons, and other processes issued by the clerk of any court, office or municipal court, of no greater jurisdiction than a justice of the peace in the same state,	exempt
Writs and other process in any criminal or other suits commenced by the United States in any State,	exempt
Official bonds, and official instruments and papers issued or used by officers of the United States Government,	exempt

General Remarks.

Revenue Stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matters or things enumerated in Schedule B, except proprietary and playing card stamps, for which a special use has been provided.

Postage Stamps cannot be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments.

It is made unlawful for the maker or an instrument to affix and cancel the stamp required thereon. If he neglects to do so, the party for whose use it is made may stamp it before it is used; but in no case can it be legally used without a stamp; and if issued after July 1st, 1864, and used without a stamp, it cannot be afterwards effectually stamped. Any failure upon the part of the maker of an instrument to appropriately stamp it renders him liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Suits are commenced in many States by other process than writ, as by petition, notice, warrant, publication, petition, &c., in which cases these, as the original processes, severally require stamps.

Where of sefe facias are subject to stamp duty as original processes.

The jurat of an affidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer duly authorized to take the same, is deemed to be a certificate, and subject to a stamp duty of five cents, except when taken in suits or legal proceedings.

Certificate of *search*, in which there shall appear any written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand, or at a time certain, is subject to stamp duty as "Promissory Notes."

The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the same stamp duty as that imposed upon the original mortgage, namely, 5 cents for every sum of 500 dollars, or any fractional part thereof, of the amount secured by the mortgage at the time of its assignment, there must be affixed a stamp or stamps denoting a duty of fifty cents.

When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamp to which the instrument is liable must be impressed, affixed and cancelled by any one of the parties.

In conveyances of real estate, the law provides that the stamp affixed must answer to the price or consideration of the property.

No stamp is required on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required; and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such mortgage, namely, that denoting the highest rate required for such instruments, or either of them. In such case, a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamp affixed should be written upon the margin of the bond, acknowledgement of the instrument which is not stamped.

From Sherman.

Particulars of Crossing the Chattahoochie—Prospects of the Capture of Atlanta.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.

NASHVILLE, June 14, 1864.

Arrivals from the front, on the train, put me in possession of some further intelligence from the scene of conflict in Central Georgia. On the morning of the 8th our whole army was in motion toward the Chattahoochie—the centre, which had been retired several miles, advancing till it was on a line with the outer quarters of the rebels, thus giving the appearance of a direct attack upon the line of fortifications held by Hardee. Anticipating such an assault, the rebels greatly strengthened their centre and left wing; and so complete was the deception practised that Joe Johnston was not aware of a movement on his right—our left—till the river had been crossed and their flank completely turned, which occurred at about three o'clock in the afternoon.

Maj. Hamilton, who was slightly wounded, after crossing, was with the first force over. He describes the consternation, caused by a knowledge of our movement, as complete. Trains were commenced moving to the rear, cannon were taken out of position and run toward Atlanta with the greatest haste. So strong and well posted was our force, that the rebels did not dare to make an attack upon it, all that Johnston could do, under the circumstnces, was to save his army by another retreat, and at once he had resort to his favorite tactics.

During the night the baggage was nearly all withdrawn from our front, but the army and light artillery remained nearly as at first. During the 9th, more troops crossed the river, and it soon became evident that either a large portion of the rebel army would be bagged, or works, the most powerful south of Chattahoochie, abandoned without a struggle. Accordingly, on Saturday night, (9th,) the whole rebel army was withdrawn, but not till Johnston had destroyed one railroad bridge, a wagon road bridge, and two or three pontoons, which cannot well be replaced by the rebels.

General Sherman says that the works are nearly six miles in length, and are more formidable than any he has encountered. Around they are completely protected by abattis, ditches, etc., so that it would be difficult to attack them from the front, even if there were nooposing troops to resist, and certainly no line of men could preserve order through such a place, though they were undisturbed by bullets.

The only way to drive the rebels from their position, was by a movement either to the right or left. General Sherman judged that the latter move would be the better, and success vindicated the adoption of the tactics.

Prisoners.

Nearly four thousand rebel prisoners have been captured since the unsuccessful assault of the 27th, half of whom have passed Nashville on their way North. The remainder are coming.

Mourning.

The late operations in Georgia have

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Porch, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President:

ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

For Congress—XXIId District.

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Special Election—Shall Soldiers Vote?

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9d, 1864.

The Contrast.

We know nothing more clearly defined than the difference between the social systems and condition of the people of the Free and Slave States of this country. At this time more than any other should we seriously consider this subject and provide the remedy for such evils as may be brought home to us. We do not claim that everything in the Free States has been as it ought to have been, but we urge that in the Slave States should be brought up to our standard, we can unitedly make rapid progress in correcting all the evils of the body politic.

Acting upon the spirit which prevailed among the founders of our government, the Northern States took immediate steps to get rid of slavery, and make the nation what it was intended it should be, a nation of freedom to all men in its broadest sense. The principle that "all men are created free and equal" became the foundation of our social systems. Still further. Believing that it was the purpose of WASHINGTON and his associates that slavery should be entirely rooted up out of the land, the spirit of true liberty in the North has steadily resisted the extension of that barbarous institution to our free territories. Not so the South. Although for a time the promise was fair that the spirit of emancipation would generally prevail, the South soon saw that in their system of servitude they had the means of increasing their political strength, and thereby perpetuating their control of the National government. Not only have they retained the institution in several of the original States, but they have succeeded in extending it over a great part of the territories. The lamentable results of this conflict are well known to the whole people.

We have heretofore shown the consequences which have followed in the wake of the accursed evil of the South, and we propose now as briefly as possible to indicate wherein the North has been incalculably benefitted by strictly adhering to the spirit of the founders of our National Government. By fostering the spirit of freedom, our people have developed into a steady, active, energetic race of men. The equality, power and strength of all have been established. No clearly marked distinction of classes has been recognized, except such as has been required by the laws of trade and commerce. We have permitted no discrimination to be made against labor, but, on the contrary, have encouraged and dignified it by every means calculated to establish a firm and harmonious relation between the laboring man and the capitalist. We have promoted industry in every honorable business of life. Agriculture, manufactures and commerce have unprecedentedly increased, and thrift, honor and wealth have ever been within the reach of the whole people. It has always been permitted to every man to amass riches and secure honors. Landed property has been more justly equalized than in any other country in the civilized world, and the neat, comfortable cottages which are to be seen everywhere attest the fact that our working men are not, in any sense of the word, dependent beings. We have liberally encouraged the arts and sciences. We have given to the world vast numbers of the most important inventions of the age. The Patent Office Reports show how greatly we predominate over the South in this respect. The cotton-gin, to which the South owes so much of its former wealth and prosperity, and for which it never paid, was the work of Yankee brains. Our literature has grown until its worth is acknowledged everywhere. Our historians, poets and essayists are read across the seas.

Education has been fostered until now our children are instructed in the classics and the fine arts, even, in our common schools. School houses are to be seen at every step almost, and colleges, academies and universities are to be found almost without number. New York alone expends more money annually in the education of the masses than all the slave States combined. Crime, destitution and pauperism prevail to a much less degree than any other population of the same extent; and as the result of all this we possess the sympathy and respect of all the honorable and liberal elements of every civilized nation upon the globe.

The irresistible progress of the Free States gave the alarm to the Slave States. They found that the spirit of universal liberty and intelligence would inevitably accomplish the destruction of all systems opposed to its advancement, and break the power which Slavery had obtained over the National government. To perpetuate their barbarous systems, to fasten the evils of slavery upon the masses forever, and to establish the predominance of the rich man over the poor, they determined to destroy the Union of States which was designed for the asylum of the oppressed and the refuge of the downtrodden of every clime. The civil war now convulsing the nation is the result. It is a contest between freedom and slavery—a conflict between right and wrong. Our faith in Providence has never deserted us, that freedom and right will eventually triumph, and that slavery—the great wrong upon the human race, will fall never to rise again.

The plotters of the rebellion have made up the issue themselves, and we have accepted it with God's favor and assistance, to break all bonds and let the oppressed go free. Before the war we had no purpose to interfere with slavery in the States, but were determined that it should never extend to our free territory. Deprived of the power to spread, we knew that it must eventually decline. The rebellion based upon it, however, both must fall with the final triumph of our arms. With slavery abolished, its degrading influence upon the people will, of course, disappear. Then as a nation once more united in the spirit of universal freedom and intelligence, we will soon recover from the burdens of the war and return to the priciples upon which our government was originally established.

The Trans-Atlantic Change.

It is fair to presume that "human nature is the same everywhere." Although the English and the French have charged that we were a very excitable people, and were subject to great sensations on the wildest provocation, we opine they have just exhibited so strong a tendency that way that they will be ready to admit, that after all human nature is, at the foundation, a very democratic institution, even if it be not always a very safe one. The *Alabama*, which was to all intents and purposes a British cruiser preying upon the commerce of the United States, and the *Kearsarge*, a United States gunboat, had a contest, out of which England came off second best, with her cruiser at the bottom of the sea. In a trice the English people and the English press rise to a fever heated excitement such as no sensation which ever transpired in America could exceed. England thinks over the matter for a fortnight, becomes sober, and deliberative. She sees her sensational debauch as a foolish dream, and now tries to forget her shame by apologize ing for her impudence. Her bravado has given place to explanation, and her explanatory efforts have developed to her the real situation of affairs. The discovery has just been made in the British Parliament, that the *Alabama* never was built for fighting, she was simply built for a cruiser. Why then did they consent to put her into a contest? They had not been taken unawares; they were not challenged; they were not compelled to come out and fight the *Kearsarge*. They made the challenge; they chose the time; they selected a tender, (a piece of barefaced rascality, that did not occur to the captain of the *Kearsarge*,) and when they were ready they came out to sea with the Rebel flag, under which they *chose* to fight, for if they had used their own flag, they had an idea that in case of defeat, their disgrace would be a consummate humiliation of England. The flag, however, was merely incidental to the whole case, for, under the circumstances, the British Union Jack would have disappeared before the guns of the *Kearsarge* just as readily as did the rebel rag. They made every preparation for having a grand sensation. They notified artists and painters in Paris by the hundred that "a big thing" was about to be performed off Cherbourg, and on that gladsome Sabbath morning, photographers blackened the heights of Cherbourg, adjusting their machinery for a faithful view of the fight. BOURCICAULT may not have intended to be prophetic in his "Octoroon," but here we have a faithful fulfillment of his text. Those who are familiar with the play may remember that "Salem Scudder," the Yankee inventor, who was overseer on the plantation, had a photographic apparatus with which he prided himself in taking the likeness of every person "on the place." This apparatus it may be remembered was standing near where MCCLOSKEY, another overseer on the same plantation, had killed the boy who carried the mail and robbed the bag of a letter which was vital to the lady who owned the plantation, and the freedom of the Octoroon. MCCLOSKEY secured the "Octoroon" ZOE, but the plate which happened to be in the camera when he killed the boy, had received the impression of the bloody transaction, and some time afterwards, was discovered, and the murderer left to fight for his life with the Indian whose favorite the mail boy was, the Yankee "SCUDDER" meantime holding up the picture and shouting "the apparatus can't lie." The Yankee again comes to the surface with his apparatus on the heights of Cherbourg, where the impression of Mr. LANCASTER, of the *Deerhound*, playing the *rote* of MCCLOSKEY is taken, as also the desperate but unsuccessful effort on the part of SEMMES, of the *Alabama*, to make glory for England (there was nothing he could make for the rebel Confederacy), and the picture is so thorough that to day the English Parliament are helping us to cry out with "SALEM SCUDDER"—"the apparatus can't lie." It took the artist two weeks to fix the picture, during which time England and France foamed with excitement, but as soon as the photograph was produced, they begin to sing in their old, staid, sober, long metre, slow time style, the praises of the apparatus. Breakfasts, dinners, &c., to the officers of the *Kearsarge*, take the place of swords and ships for they of the *Alabama*. The first marine painter in Paris has done up the job; poets are bestowing laurels upon the *Kearsarge*, and scientific gentlemen are making discoveries in the uses of metals, &c. The apparatus is doing its work most effectually, and Mr. LANCASTER, alias John Bull, alias MCCLOSKEY, will have to come out and fight the Indian who was the friend of the mail-boy. Earl RUSSELL shadows this forth in his explanation of the failure of the Danish Conference, and the French officers declare, in presence of what our apparatus has done, "Our navy has not a gun worth a rush." Such is the transatlantic change, and time will greatly improve it. Let us go on mixing our metals. Chemistry will do for us what diplomacy must fail to do.

Home Manufactures.

The immediate and certain effect of the new Tariff Law will be to stimulate home manufactures. Indeed the attention of importers has already been turned in that direction, and some have, it is said, determined to relinquish the foreign trade, and go to manufacturing here. The British see this, but console themselves with the idea that the manufacturing ability of the country is not sufficient to supply its wants. This will be found to be a miscalculation; and had the English duly observed the progress this nation has made in supplying wants incident to the war, such an opinion would not be ventured. Put upon this country the necessity, and we will meet it. Nothing is more certain than that this country can supply its wants in nearly every branch of manufactures. Whatever has stimulated industry, capital and skill to this end, has ever proved a permanent good.

We look to the operations of the new tariff to inaugurate a new era in our country.

The Dictator.

The *Dictator* is about to make a voyage across the Atlantic under the command of Captain ROGERS, one of the finest sailors in the United States Navy. There has been some difference of opinion expressed by sea going men as to her adaptability for sea going, but Captain ROGERS has confidence in his craft. The arrival of this new wonder in Yankee naval architecture will undoubtedly awaken fresh admiration in the minds of our cousins on the other side. If the *Dictator* should weather the swell of the Atlantic she may do something towards informing Earl Russell as to the relations between Great Britain and the "Northern" States, as well as the relations to peace in Europe.

Lordly Insolence.

Earl RUSSELL, in explaining the failure of the Danish Conference, took particular pains to speak of the "Northern" States in contradistinction to the "United States." We should like to know if there is a Representative of the Northern or of the United States at the Court of St. James. Earl RUSSELL has become remarkably oblivious of late days. This obliviousness may disappear in whole clouds of courtesy when repeated Conferences, such as that in reference to Denmark, has fully developed the matchless meanness of the British Government. The recent conference near Cherbourg has taught some of the lords wisdom, it may teach this earl something before a great while.

Organize Without Delay.

The President's last call for Five Hundred Thousand more men has not been made upon the people unexpectedly. It became apparent, shortly after the opening of GRANT'S and SHERMAN'S campaign, that a large number of troops would yet be needed to finish the work so auspiciously began. Although we have labored earnestly ever since the call became probable to convince the people of the importance of preparing for the work before them, we are almost ashamed to say that with but merely isolated instances no plan of operation has yet been determined upon. Generally speaking no community has responded more liberally and promptly than our own, and we hoped that we would be fully prepared for the responsibilities attending the present call. Fifty days are allowed by law for raising the number of men required by volunteering, and if there be any deficiency at the end of that time the inexorable draft will be enforced. We feel satisfied that our people will at once take up the matter and raise our full quota by volunteering even before the fifty days expire.

Persons desiring to enlist can do so for one, two or three years, as they prefer, and will receive a Government bounty of one hundred dollars for one year, two hundred dollars for two years and three hundred dollars for three years. These bounties will cease on the 6th of September, when the deficiency will be supplied by draft for the period of one year. Volunteers will still be allowed to select their regiments in either branch of the service. These are the inducements held out to the people individually.

By provision of the law upon which the last call is based, the States are allowed the privilege of recruiting in any of the seceded States except Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana. Massachusetts and some other States, we believe, have already availed themselves of this privilege and raised large numbers of recruits.

We have heretofore suggested several methods of raising men, and will at present say no more upon that part of the subject. The first thing needed is organization—nothing can be done without it. We think that a public meeting should be called immediately and a general plan adopted. At the same time the people of the different sub-districts should keep up their old organizations of last Spring, and act in concert with the general movement. Individuals, even, may accomplish much by contributing their personal services as well as their means towards raising volunteers. The appointing of committees and supplying them with funds should not satisfy the people; but the committees should be encouraged and assisted by every man who has an hour to spare. Our quota will undoubtedly be large, and to raise it promptly every one must labor late as well as early.

After organization, the first thing to be determined upon should be the amount of local bounty to be paid to volunteers, and this, we suppose, will be at least as large as that offered by the Government. Such inducements will be unprecedentedly great, and we have no doubt that, taken in connection with the short term of one year, they will be sufficient to enable us to fill our quota promptly. But we must act at once. Recruiting agents from other parts of the State will soon be among us, and unless we move in the matter promptly, they will secure those of our own people who are disposed to enter the army.

A Glance at the Prospect.

The latest reliable news from SHERMAN was, that he had crossed the Chattahoochee, and was within seven miles of Atlanta, and only five miles from the rebel works. The route was over an open country, which was far more favorable for operating against the rebels, than the most favorable part of the route over which JOHNSTON had been crushed back; and it was hardly probable that the rebel commander would attempt to make a stand within the distance.

We are coming to comprehend how totally outgeneraled and worsted JOHNSTON has been, and how immense are the advantages gained by SHERMAN. The intelligent reader knows how important Atlanta is to the Confederacy, and that the loss of that place will leave the rebellion but one leg to stand upon, and that a crippled one. As the broad back door to the Confederacy, the amplest provisions were made to defend it. But they were not sufficient. If it has not fallen, it soon will fall. Then the co-operation of JOHNSTON with LEE ceases, or all south of Alanta to the Gulf must be abandoned. JOHNSTON cannot go both ways. Whichever he undertakes, he will fail of accomplishing, just as he has failed to save Atlanta.

The country South and East of Atlanta is the region from which the rebels draw their scanty supplies. Whatever direction JOHNSTON takes, that region will cease to be what it has hitherto been to the rebels. Herein do we discover an important element in the masterly plan of GRANT—one of those mathematical certainties with which grand results are to be produced.

Let the reader place the map before him, and study the situation. Nor should he leave out of the account the two expeditions of which but little has been said,—one that left Memphis more than twenty days ago, under the command of Gen. A. J. SMITH, numbering about 20,000 men, and which we have just heard from in Mississippi, as near as we can make out, in the neighborhood of Corinth, where he met and whipped an opposing rebel force. The other expedition left Decatur, Alabama, ten days ago, under Gen. ROUSSEAU. They are supposed to be operating in conjunction, with a view of meeting at Selma or Montgomery, from either of which places the route is open to Mobile. Here we have another of the elements entering into GRANT'S great plan.

The ever-present and growing menace to LEE is to be found in the question of supplies, which by joining him, JOHNSTON would but increase. By doing so he would abandon the country from which only LEE'S army must draw the greater part of its supplies. By remaining to defend it, he will make sure of but one thing, the consumption of all the country contains by the two armies—his own and SHERMAN'S.

This is but a glance at the prospect with GRANT'S probable movements left out of the account. It is neither magnified nor deceptive. Scanned closely it fully justifies the confidence which GRANT is known to have in certain success. In no light, from no stand-point, can the rebels point out the ground for the hope of success. Their attempt to draw GRANT away from the James river has failed. So has FORREST'S attempt to thwart SHERMAN in the West. Their resources of every kind are nearly gone. They have no reserve of any kind. It is only a question of time. This is as clear as the sun at unclouded noonday. It requires no art in shading to cause the prospect to take in this only aspect.

Another Sea Fight in Prospect.

If we may believe one report by the last steamer, SEMMES has not gone to Germany or anywhere else, but has obtained the British steamer Rappahannock, and will soon sail from a French port, to attack the Kearsarge. It is proable that there will be more than one Federal vessel to combat, and whether the pirate come in one shape or another, she will have a good opportunity of vindicating British pride, which appears to have been slightly wounded.

THE Secretary of War has given directions that persons visiting the front shall pay full fare on mail boats in the service of the Government. Between Washington and Fortress Monroe the fare is $5. Between Washington and City Point, $7 50. Between Norfolk and Fortress Monroe, $2. Between Fortress Monroe and City Point, $2 50.

The Fourth of July in the British House of Lords.

Independence day was noted for one important fact this year, namely, the discoveries made by the gentlemen in the British House of Lords, in consequence of the recent fight between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*.

The EARL OF HADWICKE had discovered the importance of chain armor.

The DUKE OF SOMERSET had discovered:

First. That the defence afforded by the chain plating to the *Kearsarge* must have been very small, for it only extended over a space about thirty-six feet in length, and the chain was of the kind known as one and three-fourth inch.

Second. That the firing from the *Alabama* could not have been good, for this strip of plating was only struck twice during the engagement; one of the shots glanced off, and the other, which was the only one that hit it fairly, pierced it and lodged in the side of the vessel.

Third. That it was known that the *Alabama* entered upon the contest under great disadvantages, her powder being either damp or very bad, and the vessel herself in a very unfit state.

Fourth. That the two 11-inch guns on board the *Kearsarge*, one before and the other abaft the mainmast, weighed each seven and three-quarter tons.

Fifth. That the real conclusions to be drawn from the conflict between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama* were that very powerful guns and very speedy vessels were required.

Sixth. That the speed of the *Kearsarge* gave her great superiority over the *Alabama*.

Seventh. That the *Alabama* was not built for fighting purposes, but mainly with a view to cruising; and

Eighth. That the *Kearsarge* had been constructed in forty-seven working days.

Who can say that the Lords did not learn something on the Glorious Fourth?

The Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States on "Essays and Reviews."

The judgment of an ecclesiastical court of the English Church, awarded in February last, relieved Rev. Dr. Williams and Mr. Wilson, two of the writers of the famous "Essays and Reviews" of the charge of heresy; but the decision was not agreed to by many of the English clergy. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and Rev. Dr. Pusey and others, have published a declaration drawn up at Oxford, and expressing their dissent with the decision and their firm belief in the entire inspiration of the Scriptures, and the declaration has received eleven thousand signatures.

A similar one has been drawn up in this country, and has been signed by twenty-one of the Episcopal bishops of this country. It is as follows:

DECLARATION.—We, the undersigned, bishops and clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal church in United States of America, feel it to be our bounded duty to the Church of England and Ireland, and to the souls of men, to declare our firm belief that the said church, in common with our own and the whole Catholic church, maintains, without reserve or qualification, the inspiration and Divine authority of the Holy Canonical Scriptures as not only containing, but (in the words of our Article VI.) as teaches, in the words of our blessed Lord, that the "punishment" of the "cursed," equally with that of "the righteous," is everlasting.

T. C. Brownell, Bishop of Connecticut and presiding bishop.
John H. Hopkins, Bishop of Vermont.
S. D. Smith, Bishop of the church in the diocese of Kentucky.
Charles F. McIlvaine, Bishop of Ohio
Jackson Kemper, Bishop of Wisconsin.
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W. R. Delancey, Bishop of Western New York.
Alfred Lee, Bishop of the diocese of Delaware.
Manton Eastburn, Bishop of Massachusetts.
Carlton Chase, Bishop of New Hampshire.
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The Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States on "Essays and Reviews."

The judgment of an ecclesiastical court of the English Church, awarded in February last, relieved Rev. Dr. Williams and Mr. Wilson, two of the writers of the famous "Essays and Reviews" of the charge of heresy; but the decision was not agreed to by many of the English clergy. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and Rev. Dr. Pusey and others, have published a declaration drawn up at Oxford, and expressing their dissent with the decision and their firm belief in the entire inspiration of the Scriptures, and the declaration has received eleven thousand signatures.

A similar one has been drawn up in this country, and has been signed by twenty-one of the Episcopal bishops of this country. It is as follows:

DECLARATION.—We, the undersigned, bishops and clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal church in United States of America, feel it to be our bounded duty to the Church of England and Ireland, and to the souls of men, to declare our firm belief that the said church, in common with our own and the whole Catholic church, maintains, without reserve or qualification, the inspiration and Divine authority of the Holy Canonical Scriptures as not only containing, but (in the words of our blessed Lord, that the "punishment" of the "cursed," equally with that of "the righteous," is everlasting.

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S. D. Smith, Bishop of the church in the diocese of Kentucky.
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General Intelligence.

The N. Y. *World* says, General M'Clellan's oration at the dedication of the battle monument at West Point will outlive the monument which it dedicated. If this is so, the monument should be taken down, thrown into the Hudson River, and Little Mac's speech put in its place.

General McDowell, Governor Low, and a large number of military and civil officers, on the 14th inst., inspected the fortifications of San Francisco harbor. More land defences are to be erected. The work of putting up the Camanche has been commenced, and will be rapidly prosecuted.

On the afternoon of last Friday the boiler of the tug boat *American Eagle*, Capt. Stibbs, exploded in the harbor at Providence, R. I. The fireman, Chas. Gunnison, was killed, the captain and engineer were severely scalded. Jas. Kennedy, a deck hand, who was in the pilot house, was blown up through the top of the house, and came down into one of the tanks.

A statement is going the rounds of the press that the term "bully boy" is the coinage of Washington Irving. This is a mistake. The same expression appears in a drinking song in Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe," in which Friar Tuck says:

"Come troll the brown bowl to me, bully boy,
Come troll the brown bowl to me."

Mrs. Michael Blue, of Pulaski, Tennessee, lately gave birth to two girls and a boy. We don't think the authoress of the "Diary of an Ennuyee" ever had the Blues like that.—*Peoria Transcript.*

Shakespeare costume has been carefully illustrated in a thin imperial octave which has just appeared at Dusseldorf, under the title of "Shakespeare Album: Sammtliche Costumfiguren aus dem Shakspearefest veranstaltet am 23 April, 1864, von der Kunstler-Gesellschaft, 'Malkasten,' in Dusseldorf;" sixty-four subjects, each of the *carte de visite* size, on sixteen leaves, photographed by the brothers Overbeck.

Renan is now said to have on hand a pamphlet entitled "*Ma Situation*," in which it is said he will offer himself for the opposition at the next election. It strikes us Renan must be a prolific writer. Every mail announces him engaged on a new book. If we do not misread, he must have, besides the pamphlet named above, the lives of St. Paul, Virgin Mary, St. Stephen and a host of other ancient virtuous celebrities, to finish very soon. A new one is named every week. Renan must be a thorough bore.

The Danish correspondent of the London *Times* furnishes some interesting particulars of the strength of the Danish army at the commencement of the war, which, according to this authority, numbers about 40,000 men, of whom about a quarter are men recently enlisted. It is known, we are told, who is to be Commander-in-Chief of this force; but it is believed that the former commander, General Gerlach, will not be continued in that position. Considerable activity is manifested by the Government, and important movements of troops have been made.

A Quebec brief, named Henley, has been prosecuted for a strange kind of forgery. It seems that for years he has circulated a number of bills with the forged endorsement of the recorder and four other well known men of the city. The persons whose names were thus used were perfectly aware of the existence of these notes, but made no objection to their circulation, only cautioning a few friends not to take them. The affair is said to bear much the aspect of a conspiracy among all the parties, but it is doubtful whether, from the manner of the operation, a conviction can be reached.

Report says that five prisoners escaped from Fort Lafayette on Thursday night, by shooting the guard. Nine others who attempted to leave were recaptured.

Mr. Ward's great gun has been cast at Trenton. The time occupied in filling the immense mould was 11½ minutes. The casting is considered a perfect success, and the results of its trial are expected to equal the expectations of its inventors. The principal dimensions

Gossip About the Alabama and Kearsarge Fight.

Change in British and French Public Opinion

It is understood that the *Florida*, (Rebel pirate,) when off our coast lest week was on her way to join the *Alabama* at Cherbourg. Our ministers at London and Paris have accordingly ordered the *Niagara* and the *Kearsarge* accordingly ordered the *Niagara* and the *Kearsarge* coridingly ordered the *Niagara* and the *Kearsarge* ed a doubt whether guns weighing six and a half tons each would not be found too heavy for broadside purposes. He had since ascertained that the two eleven-inch guns on board the *Kearsarge*, one before and the other abaft the mainmast, weighed each seven and three-quarter tons. The real conclusions to be drawn from the conflict between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama* were *that very powerful guns and very speedy vessels were required.* The speed of the *Kearsarge* gave her great superiority over the *Alabama*, which, moreover, *was not built for fighting purposes, but mainly with a view to cruising.* Experiments had shown conclusively that the continuous surface of armor plate yielded great advantages over interrupted surfaces like bar iron or chain covering.

When the French officers who visited the *Kearsarge* were told that the vessel was constructed in forty-seven working days, when they saw how strong she was and how little damage she had received from the powerful rifled guns of the *Alabama*, their astonishment bordered on incredulity.

Sabbath Religious Services.

It has become quite fashionable of late with several religious denominations, in the Eastern cities more particularly, to have but one service on the Sabbath. The Boston *Universalist* says that some three or four country societies in Connecticut still adhere to the "good old fashion of having two services every Sunday, and a Sunday School between. But in all our cities and larger towns, where the members live under the shadow of the church steeple, they can afford to go to church but once a day now, and will soon have a vacation of four or six weeks, suspending even that small service. This is an age of improvement—of progess. We are progressing rapidly to ruin as a denomination. It never occurred to our fathers that God did not require the worship of his children in the warm season. But we are wiser than they —we are not such old fogys as to think it needful to go up to the house of God on a warm Sabbath. It is asking too much, to get ready for church or Sunday school in the forenoon. The Sabbath afternoon is enough to devote to the service of God, and on warm days the minister should not preach more than twenty minhutes. A half hour's sermon is too tedious for a warm day. One short sermon is as quite as much as the people can digest. Two sermons a week! what mind can digest so much with all the "five-twenties" and "ten-forties" which we must have?

How any Christian can spend the Sabbath morning without going up to the house of worship, and be satisfied with himself or herself, we cannot imagine. If there is any time in the week more adapted to worship than another, it is the Sabbath morning. Very early on the morning of the first day of the week, went the Marys and other disciples to the sepulchre of Jesus. On the morning of the first day Jesus arose from the dead. The Sabbath morning is a hallowed hour, and every Christian should go up to the house of God on each Sabbath morn to worship and praise God for the gift of his dear son, and the hopes of immortal life through his name."

On the subject of afternoon services, Rev. H. Mead, of South Hadley, Mass., in a sensibly written article, takes exception to the usual superfluity of "Sabbath Services," and makes the following remarks, the force of which will felt, especially at this season, by the clergymen of this city, of all denominations:

"We are therefore in full sympathy with those who deplore the growing laxity in the habits of modern church-going. There is to us something sadly ominous in the thinness of the afternoon congregations in many churches. It signifies very plainly a great letting down of the ancient conviction that every one should be at the house of God during the hour of public worship. Even professed christians are learning how to absent themselves from church without any compunction. It used to be deemed a species of Sabbath-breaking to stay away from church without excuse.

"We confess that we should be glad to have the same feeling become prevalent again, but so settled has the custom now become of neglecting the afternoon service, that even ministers have almost ceased to preach against it or depress to it. Usually a small congregation can be expected in the afternoon, the best sermon—that which has been prepared with the most care and labor—is preached in the morning. The afternoon sermon is an old one, or one hastily prepared. Thus the minister—not always designedly—encourages the largest attendance in the first part of the day. We have heard of one pastor who, immediately after his settlement, announced from the pulpit his intention to preach his best sermons in the forenoon. Of course, his afternoon congregations were very thin.

"Now we do not claim that this tendency to neglect church worship is due entirely to the multiplicity of services, but we do claim that it is in a large measure due to this."

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

"section 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of the Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulatio ns as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

Sec. 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine, as follows:

"sec. 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

"Sec. 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been or may hereafter be conferred upon the Courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, April 25, 1864.

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly entitled "A Joint Resolution on proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above resolution having been agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, on the first TUESDAY of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER,
my27-dlaug Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12-6m

FOR SALE OR RENT.

WELLSVILLE BUSINESS PROPERTY.—A new brick STOREHOUSE, now used as a Dry Goods Store, in the centre of business, is OFFERED FOR SALE CHEAP.

The erection of the C. & P. R. R Co.'s machine shops in the town of Wellsville, bringing there large numbers of mechanics and others, has given an impetus to trade and makes this property worthy the attention of the capitalist, or of the merchant seeking an opening for a lucrative business.

Apply for particulars to S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.) jy18

FOR SALE.—A good Business House, with dwelling attached; also, a Drug Store. Either a good business; will be sold either separate or together. For further particulars, enquire at 118 Ohio street, Allegheny City.

FOR SALE.—THREE ACRES AND TWENTY PERCHES OF LAND, well adapted to business purposes, having a river front of near 800 feet, and fronting on Lincoln street 332 feet, within three-fourths of a mile of the Court House and St. Bridge. The attention of business men is invited to examine this property, as it presents a good location for an extensive rolling mill, steel works, edge-tool factory, saw mill, lumber and boat yard; also, shovel factories, iron foundry, oil refineries, &c., &c. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

G. S. BATES,
June 18, 1864. Butler St., Lawrenceville.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—ONE HUNDRED ACRES; one hundred and fifty cleared; fine river bottom land, situate on the Ohio river, five miles below Wellsville, Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Abundance of water and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For terms apply to W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to J. F. STOCKDALE, Pittsburgh. apl5-tf

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, WITH front entrance on the second floor of 211 Liberty street. Storage can also be had if desired. Inquire of R. H. KING.
mh31

FOR SALE.

The Subscribers

OFFER FOR SALE THEIR

CANDLE, SOAP AND OIL WORKS,

Situated on the

CORNER OF STEVENSON STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

It is the most extensive and complete works of the character in the United States. It has Candle, Soap, Lard, Oil and Carbon Oil Works complete, with facilities unlimited. Title unexceptionable. Terms easy. For price and terms apply to

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
my5:tf 47 Wood-Street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and all other necessary farming Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the south side of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities of the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and of the products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.
my19

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, located on the summit of the Allegheny mountains, 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, 1864, and will be kept open until the 1st of October. The buildings connected with this establishment are of a substantial and comfortable character. The water and air possess superior attractions. The cool forests and dry and bracing atmosphere contribute to the pleasure of those who seek relief from the oppressiveness of the sultry air of thickly populated towns and cities. The grounds, walks, &c., have been highly improved, and are of a varied and picturesque character. A fine Band has been engaged for the season. Ample facilities for Bathing have been provided. The subscriber intends to spare no pains to render it in every respect as comfortable and attractive as possible, and hopes, by his long experience in the hotel business, to anticipate and supply the wants of the public. The railroad connections of Cresson enable him to obtain *supplies for the table*, not only from the surrounding country, but from both the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh markets. There is at Cresson Springs a telegraph office, and two daily mails from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and intermediate points.

Tickets, good for the round trip, from Philadelphia can be had at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For further information, address

G. W. MULLIN,
je22om Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. KLEINMAN.
McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

AGENCY OF THE

DUTCH EAST-INDIA COFFEE CO.

DEPOT:

168 Reade street, New York.

The above Company are known all over the world as the owners of the Coffee Plantations of Java and Batavia, in the Dutch East Indies, and are the largest monopolizers of Coffee on the Globe.

The undersigned (who is appointed their sole Agent in the United States and in the British Colonies) will have for sale three different kinds of Coffee, which, for regularity of grade and cheapness of price, will defy competition.

Our "BATAVIA COFFEE" never before introduced in this country, but extensively used in the Armies and Navies of Europe, and richly valued, will be put up at prices to reach all consumers, and our EXTRA JAVA will be the *Magnum Bonum* Coffee of the age.

We will have, for accommodation of Grocers, Families, and Government Contractors, sample (dry, and drawn) for testing.

Orders solicited. On receipt of cash, Coffee promptly forwarded as directed.

A. LIPPMAN,
168 Reade street, N. Y., Sole Agent, D. E. I. C. Co.
jy16

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

One of the following splendid first class steamers viz: Cleveland, Illinois, Northern Light, Iron City Traveler, Meteor, Iron Sides, Lac La Belle and Pewabic, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, at 8 o'clock, p. m., each day of the week except Saturday and Sunday, and Detroit, Michigan, on the following day at 2 o'clock, p. m., through the months of July and August making

GRAND EXCURSION TRIPS

to the many points of interest on the great inland Seas of America, which, for health and pleasure, health, is unsurpassed by any other on the continent.

This trip of over 1,000 miles embraces six degrees of latitude and eleven of longitude, and includes in its circuit Lake Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, with the beautiful rivers Detroit, St. Clair and St. Maries. The many and extensive mines of Iron and Copper, unequaled by any in the world, with the newly discovered and invaluable deposits of Silver, Lead, Wild and romantic scenery, combined with its pure and bracing climate render the Lake Superior trip one of far more than ordinary attraction to the invalid, the Student, the Pleasure Seeker, or the Invalid.

The above named Steamers are elegantly fitted up with large and airy state-rooms, and state-rooms, while every precaution has been taken to provide for the safety and comfort of passengers.

Fare, including state-rooms and meals, about 2½ cents per mile. Time occupied in making the round trip from 8 to 10 days.

Rooms secured and further information obtained by application to

ROBT. HANNA & CO.,
HUSSEY & McBRIDE, } Cleveland, O.
GARETSIN & CO.,
J. T. WHITNEY & CO.,
S. P. BRADY & CO., } Detroit, Mich.
BUCKLEY & CO.,
JOHN HUTCHINS,
je22-om]

KINGS, QUEENS AND KNAVES

NO LONGER.

NATIONALITY EVERYTHING! FOREIGN EMBLEMS USED LONG ENOUGH!

OUR NATIONAL EMBLEMS,

Eagles, Shields, Stars and Flags,

Designate the Suits in the

AMERICAN CARD COMPANY'S

UNION PLAYING CARDS.

COLONEL INSTEAD KING!
GODDESS OF LIBERTY INSTEAD OF QUEEN!
MAJOR INSTEAD OF JACK!
UNION CARDS are put up in a neat box.

SOLD AT

JOHN W. PITTOCK'S

NEWS DEPOT.

jy15 OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Washington, D. C., July 7, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, July 19, 1864, at Giesboro Depot, near Washington, D. C., beginning at 10 o'clock, a. m.,

Two Hundred Cavalry Horses.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes, many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Cavalry Bureau.

JUST RECEIVED—

2000 LBS CLEAR SIDES,

in store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

DR. J. B. SPEER,

196 Penn Street, Pittsburgh.

OFFICE HOURS—8 to 9 a. m. and 2 to 3 p. m.

Dwelling, No. 30 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, where calls will be attended to at 7½, 12½ and 8 o'clock, daily.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Accom.	8:50 a m	Baltimore Exp'r.	12:20 p m
Thro Mail	2:30 a m	Philadelp'a Ex'ss	11:50 p m
Thro Express	4:25 p m	Fast Line	12:50 a m
Fast Line	8:35 p m	Thro Mail	12:20 a m
John'n Accm'n	3:00 p m	John'n Accm'n	10:00 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station	8:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	3:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	6:40 p m	4th do	8:50 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:00 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line	1:00 a m	Chicago Express	2:20 a m
Express	1:10 p m	Philia. "	2:10 p m
Mail Train	6:30 a m	Cin'ti "	7:50 p m
		Crestline Mail	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:35 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 8:50 a m, 7:05 a m 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Alliance Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:15 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:55 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	5:40 p m	Express	9:30 a m
1st McKeesport	11:30 a m	1st McKeesport	6:50 p m
2d	6:15 p m	2d	9:35 a m
Port Perry	7:50 a m	Port Perry	8:50 a m
Braddock's	4:15 p m	Braddock's	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:50 a. m.	Mail	7:00 p. m.
Express	4:30 p. m.	Express	9:35 a. m.
Accommodation	3:00 p. m.	Accommodation	7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	6:10 a. m.	Mail	3:50 p. m.
Cincinnati	1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express	8:05 p. m.
do	1:45 p. m.	do	2:10 a. m.
Wheeling	6:20 a. m.	Steubenville Accommodation	10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Accom'n	3:45 p. m.		
Allegheny	3:50 p. m.		
Cleveland	1:45 a. m.		
do	1:45 p. m.		

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.
A. G. Neubert.....13 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach.....Fourth ext. res.
G. Heimbold.....58 Smithfield st.

Advertising Agents.
G. Mather.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.

Ambrotypes.
J. W. Parviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.

Banks.
First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st.
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st
Citizens' Bank, corner Wood and Diamond alley

Boots and Shoes.
S. Dalzell.....132 Smithfield St.
H. Childs & Co.....134 Wood st.
Slater & South.....54 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.
W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st
Book, Stationery and News Dealers.
J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt.....Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st

Bakers.
S. S. Marvin.....84 Fourth street.

Boiler Makers.
Carroll & Snyder.....corner Second and Short sts.

Bill Poster.
James Thackrey.....180 Pennsylvania avenue.

Commission Merchants.
C. R. H. King.....211 Liberty st.
Allen & Neeltes.....Philadelphia.
Tassin & Levington & Co.....St. Louis.

Cotton Manufacturers.
Park, Painter & Co.149 First and 122 Second street
King & Pennock.....28 Second street

Cloaks and Mantillas.
Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store73 Market st.

Coal Dealers.
Meeklmen & Norton.....Allegheny

Carriage Manufacturers.
Cornwell & Kerr.....5 St. Clair street.

Cutlery.
James Bown.....136 Wood street.

Dry Goods.
J. W. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates.....21 Fifth st
Joseph Horne.....corner Wayne and Third sts.
Gardner & Schleiter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market street.
E. B. Gardner.....83 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....64 Wood st.

Druggists.
Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Hendrye and.....corner Wayne and Third sts.
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.& 58 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.
G. W. Spencer.....250 Penn st.
Quincy A. Scott.....78 Penn st

Foundries.
Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Cadman & Crawford.cor. Duquesne Way&St. Clair
Wm. G. Price.....Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.
Patterson, Erbe & Co., Grosvenorst., Birmingham.

Freight Agents.
Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.
Wm. Bagaley.....718 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son.....191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson.....221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co.corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.
Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.
C. Ihmsen & Son.....123 First street.

Hatters.
Wm. Fleming.....139 Wood st

Hardware.
Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....50 Wood st

House and Sign Painters.
Brown, Morrow & Co.....91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street.

Hotels.
National.....McKeesport
Union.....Philadelphia
Girard House.....Philadelphia
Belvidere.....Sharpsburg
Jones House.....Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.
Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.cor. Market and Water st.
Sligo Iron Co.....91 and 93 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....97 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....88 Water st.

Insurance Offices.
H. L. Ringwalt, Life Ins. Co.....67 Fourth street.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....27 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co.corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co.....95 Water st.

Iron Foundry.
Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

Jewelers.
Dunseath & Co.....56 Fifth street.
John M. Roberts.....16 Fifth street.

Lawyers.
McMaster & Gazzam.....98 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....88 Diamond street.
W. & H. Patterson.....144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....135 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.
Kreba & Bro.....corner Fifth and Wood

Merchant Tailors.
John S. Lee.....No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street.
W. H. Motter.....18 St. Clair street.

Musical Instruments.
Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....58 Fifth street.

Machinists.
J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

Machinery.
S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

Metal Broker.
S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.
Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Nurseries.
Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.
John Murdock, Jr.....Oakland

Oil Dealers.
Ardesco Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Black & Co.....31 Irwin st.
Richardson, Harley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co.cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson.....Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....80 Third st.

Opticians.
G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....39 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.
H. D. Breckin.....126 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.
Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.
Dr. F. DeRolette.....81 Grant street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.
Ross & Bryan.....9 Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....189 Penn st.

Railroads.
Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.
Vierheller & Roessing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....32 Diamond
E. Reineman.....67 Smithfield st.
Ruebsam.....47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Water st.
Park, Brother & Co.....157 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....37 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.
C. & A. Streuses.....29 Diamond alley.
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co.....367 Liberty street.

Sewing Machine Agents.
Wm. Kennard & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chatony.....18 Fifth st.
E. Axthelm.....Corner Wood and Third st.

Tin-Ware.
Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

Tobacconists.
E. Megraw.....31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichl.....Third st.

Upholsterers.
E. Edmonson & Co.....86and 88 Third street.

Vitrol Manufactory.
James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.
Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny

Wines and Liquors.
J. Selferth & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.

Wall Paper.
Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se8

FOR THE FALL OF 1864.—

200,000 APPLE TREES.

Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.

Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices.

JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
se22-tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

FOUNDRIES.

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS

AND SMALL MACHINERY

Made to order, in good style, by

PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,

Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,

(One Square above the Bridge)

BIRMINGHAM, PA.

Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy6-ly

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

and manufacturers of

SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,

se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.

JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &es; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.

FOSTER & CO.,

Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.

fe8:1y

UTILITY WORKS,

CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,

MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supported, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pulleys, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 38 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets,

Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills; Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,

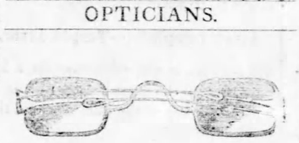
CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,

se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Gases and Gases, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7:1

OPTICIANS.



GEORGE E. SHAW,

PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

CARBON OIL HYDROMETERS,

Thermometers and Barometers,

SACCHIOMETERS FOR BREWERS, &C.,

NO. 58 FIFTH STREET,

Pittsburgh.

jy6

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the short can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people during the last few years. Genuine Pebbles can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street.

J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by

REICHENBACH,

No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.

No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be told apart by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Limbs in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Cripples can be discharged with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and, when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. je14-1y

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 13 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se16:1y

SOAP, SOAP, SOAP, SOAP.—

It is an established fact that the

CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,

MANUFACTURED BY

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,

is now preferred above all other Soaps in use. It has been tried with complete success and approbation by thousands of families throughout the United States and many of the largest Laundries, entirely free from mineral clay and other adulterations, and removes oil, grease, paint, tar, etc., from the hands and clothes. It is recommended as the most efficient and most economical Soap manufactured for laundry and family use.

IT CHALLENGES COMPETITION.

Among the many testimonials received, respecting its excellence and its adaptation for use, in hard and soft waters, we can only now refer to the subjoined certificate, emanating from gentlemen well known, and who, whilst in the discharge of their respective duties in the tented field, as quartermasters and commissaries, had every opportunity of seeing it fully tried, and consequently soon became conscious of what constituted the most pleasure and comfort to the gallant soldiery.

Quartermasters' Department of the 12th, 13th and 14th Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers.

SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP having been used very extensively in our regiments we have no hesitation in certifying that it is a good and admirably adapted to the use of the soldiers, and decidedly the most superior Soap which could be procured for the service.

JAMES A. EKIN, Quartermaster 12th Regiment.
ALEX. FORSYTH, Quartermaster 14th Regiment.
M. K. MOORHEAD, Quartermaster 13th Regiment.
Headquarters General McCook's Division, United States Army:

SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP has been used by this Division for the past sixty days, and I have no hesitation in saying that it gives general satisfaction, and is regarded the best Soap that could be procured for the service.

Captain SAMUEL GAMAGE, Depot Commissary Mumfordville, Kentucky.

The undersigned cheerfully bear testimony to the excellent qualities of SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP, which has been used extensively in our regiments for the past two months, and which has been found entirely suited for the service. The soldiers of our regiments have never been furnished with any Soap they liked as much as this.

Captain W. H. KOELB, Commissary Lochiel Cavalry, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

H. BINGHAM, Quartermaster 1st Wisconsin Regiment. Elizabethtown, Kentucky. de29

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFER, Office No. 66 Second street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole

LEATHER.

Waxed upper, Kips and Calf Skins.

P. S. Cash paid for all kinds of leather finish d or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark. ap29-tf

SAM'L. M. WICKERSHAM,

METAL BROKER,

No. 124 FIRST STREET.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall Pig Metal.

General Commission Merchant.
no23:ly

COFFEE, COFFEE, COFFEE.—The universally approved NONPAREIL, and other favorite brands of

FRESH GROUND COFFEE.

for sale at the "Eagle Steam Spice and Coffee Works," Nos. 244, 246 and 248 North Front street, corner of New street, Philadelphia.

HOWARD WORRELL,
je25:6m

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.

Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se23:ly

NO. 1 MOLASSES—100 bbls. (fresh and rebolled). In store and for sale by

MILLER & RICKETSON.
ja23

POLITICAL.

☞ ASSEMBLY.—JOHN SMITLEY, of the Borough of Temperanceville, will be a candidate for Assembly, from the district south of the river, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention. jy18:c

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

Par	Val	Offd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
	BANKS.				
50	Exchange			71½	May 5
50	Citizens			70½	" 5
50	Pittsburgh			59½	" 5
50	Allegheny			59½	" 5
50	Mechanics			63½	" 5
50	Iron City			61¾	" 4
50	M & M			60	" 4
100	First National	110			$3.75
50	Second National	110			
100	Third National	110			
100	Fourth National	110			
100	First National, Ally			110	$3.00
50	Manchester Saving			49¾	" 4 ½ ct.
	INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens			61	June $6.00
42	Western			53½	May $2.50
82	Monongahela	34		32	" $4.00
50	Peoples	30		23	
20	Pittsburgh	34		34	$2.00
25	Allegheny			28½	$4.00
25	People's	28		28¾	
50	Penna			33½	
	RAILROADS.				
25	Monongahela			28½	4 ½ ct.
25	St. Clair Street	40		50	5 ½ ct.
50	Hand Street				
50	Manchester Street			31½	$1 50
25	Birmingham				
	RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley			14	
100	Penna. Central			112	
100	Fort Wayne			107½	
100	Cleveland			107½	
50	Connellsville	17	18	12½	
50	do (Interest)	11¾	17		
50	Stenbenville	13	15½	14¾	
50	Chartiers			5	
50	Hempfield			5½	
50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65	
24	Birmingham			40	
50	Citizens			96	
	GAS.				
50	Pittsburgh			58½	$2 50
25	Allegheny	33		38	$1 00
25	Birmingham			31¾	5 ½ ct.
	OIL COMPANIES.				
25	Lucesco		27		
25	Ardesco				
10	Young American		9	7¾	
10	Dalzell			6	1 ½ ct.
10	Allegheny and Pitts		15		2 ½ ct.
50	Columbia				2 ½ ct.
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
60	Pitts. & Greens. Tpk			11¾	
50	Monga'a Navigat'n		48		$2 50
	BONDS.				
	Allegheny County's			81½	
	do Sch'l's			81	
	Pittsburgh			73½	
	do 6s			97	
	Allegheny City 6's		100		
	do 5's			70	
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's			105	
	do 6s mort'g		95		
	Connellsville 6's		93	89½	
	Steub. R. R 6's		75		
	Alleg'y Co Bounty 6's		96¼		

TUESDAY, July 19—P. M.

—The loan market here is beginning to sympathize with the prevailing tightness of the eastern money market. Our banks are but moderately able to extend accommodations. Where borrowers are not particular as to the kind of funds they receive no difficulty is experienced in obtaining money, but when they demand greenbacks or their equivalent they place an insuperable barrier between themselves and the lender. Our old banks here do not regard themselves in a strictly suspended condition. They redeem their circulation with Treasury notes or legal tenders. This is all that can be reasonably required from them. In ordinary times gold and silver being the standard legal tender of the world, banks that redeemed their circulation in coin were par excellent. Now gold and silver have ceased to be money, but rated as merchandize, and in their stead the government has decreed that greenbacks shall be the "legal tender" circulation of the nation. Therefore, all banks that can exchange Treasury notes for their own are in a sound condition and fit to become the depositories of the government.

—At a meeting of the officers of the Associated Banks of New York, held yesterday, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

The Associated Banks, having for the present failed to aid the Government by placing at its disposal the use of their resources and business facilities for the distribution of the National loans, desire to place upon record the following resolutions:

Resolved, That they have been induced to make this effort from a desire to prevent the further issue of paper money, whereby the actual capital of all institutions and individuals in the country is being continually impaired, but chiefly to strengthen the financial power of the Government.

That in so doing they have offered to recommend either an advance of fifty millions of dollars, to be repaid from the proceeds of sales of Treasury notes or bonds, to be made by the banks, or the Government, or by both, and to continue these advances from time to time as might be practicable, or to purchase direct that amount of either of the securities authorized by law.

Resolved, That in all these efforts at negotiation the Secretary of the Treasury has manifested a fair appreciation of the value of the services which the banks could render, and we believe has earnestly striven to avail himself of their aid, but has been restrained from doing so simply by a conscientious regard for the law, which prevents him from drawing checks upon the State banks, even for money loaned by them to the government.

Resolved, That in our intercourse with Mr. Fessenden we have been deeply impressed with his high moral integrity, and we unanimously commend the wisdom of the President on selecting for Secretary of the Treasury, at a crisis so important, a statesman possessing in an eminent degree the confidence of the people.

—Yesterday's New York *Tribune* says:

"Money continues active on call at higi rates, and there is a shown general disposition to reduce liabilities. The City Banks which now operate upon a basis of legal tenders, are unable to meet the reduced demands for greenbacks, and while prominent bank officers are busy devising a mode of aiding the Treasury, their paying tellers are asking and obtaining indulgences upon checks calling for legal tenders. In some cases four days' indulgence has been given.

The bank conference has ended without result, the Secretary not being in a position to accept the bargain offered. It is as liberal as those institutions are able in their present position to offer, but is full 2½ per cent at the least under what Mr. Fessenden can get from the people The Secretary, as is understood, does not feel authorized to make any contravention of old laws, or to ignore any construction whatever, feeling confident that the action of Congress gives him all the power to command all the money he needs. As an *alternative*, the banks propose to buy $50,000,000 5-20 gold-bearing bonds at par, or to take an equal amount of 7-30s, convertible into 5-20s at par, provided the payments are made satisfactory to the banks. This proposition has not been acceded to, and should not find favor. The people have the money the Government wants, and to them a prompt appeal should be made. By moving in this direction the money can be had, and a healthy contraction be forced. The pressure for money already tells upon speculators, and holders of goods bought with borrowed money, and the sooner they are forced into the market as sellers the better. Now is the time to get out of debt and to keep out."

—The *Times*, of the same date, remarks in its money article:—"The past week has been one of extraordinary stringency in the Money market, and of extreme depression in general business, especially in Gold, Exchange, Produce and Merchandise. The vigorous efforts of the banks to concentrate their resources and strengthen their position in view of the unfettered demands from the Government, made money unusually scarce and dear for speculative purposes, which circumstances, in turn, served to bring down the premium on gold, and reduce the prices current for the necessaries and luxuries of life, whether of domestic or foreign production. The foreign trade is the point during the past week was to a fair average in the line of imports, and was quite liberal in the way of exports. The free readjustment of foreign goods —such as sugar, coffee, tea, fruit, hemp, iron, &c.,—from the over-crowded public stores and bonded warehouses of both City and vicinity, (which will appear more distinctly in the next return, while retarding foreign exchange abundant, tended to lessen the demand for Gold to pay duties, and for Money, to carry through the dullest season of the year the enormous stocks of imported merchandise now here awaiting a remunerative market.

In reference to the financial applications of the Government, and the ability and disposition of the Associated Banks to meet them, it was stated on Saturday afternoon that the Banks had formally apprised Secretary Fessenden of their readiness to loan the Government $50,000,000, on 5-20 or directly gold-bearing bonds, or on 7-30 Treasury Notes, redeemable or fundable at maturity, the banks agreeing to pay in greenbacks for the bonds or notes as speedily as practicable, and the Secretary to have to extend the time for the payment of each separate installment as far as compatible with his authority and necessities. It was also stated that a new Committee had been appointed to arrange the terms and conditions of the loan with Mr. Fessendel. This committee was likewise represented as having been up to a late hour in the evening, in consultation with the Secretary on the details of the loan business.

—To illustrate the comparative advantages of investments in Government securities, the Boston *Advertiser* publishes from a correspondent the following suggestive statement:

$100,000 in United States stocks, at 104	
¾ cent. cost	$173,333
Interest received in gold, $70,000, worth more	27,000
Taxes, State and city	....
Taxes, United States	650
Net income	$26,350
$173,333 invested in mortgages or other property giving 6 per cent, will give per annum	10,400
Taxes, state and city:	
1½ ¢ cent. on $173,333	$2,600
U. S. 1o ¢ cent. on $10,400	1 040
United States, 5 ¢ cent	520
Net income in paper	6,240

—The imports at New York have been as follows:

	July 9.	July 2.
Week ending July 16.		
Dry Goods	$1,463,091	$1,702,741
General mdse	2,443,913	1,861,691
Total	$3,908,457	$3,567,435
		$4,511,092

St. Louis Cotton Market.

COTTON—A decline has taken place within the past three days, indicated by sales of 60 bales strict ordinary at 39c. Wednesday not previously reported, at $1 58, and 22 sales of the same quality to-day at $1 45 @ —. Another lot of 90 to sales was sold, but we did not learn the price.

St. Louis Hemp Market.

HEMP—A good deal of hemp was destroyed by the fire, but as the fire was at that part of the landing where hemp is usually put out from the boats, the disorder consequent upon the fire prevented much business in the staple today. The demand was quite limited, and the only sales reported were 18 bales undressed at $145; 5 and 35 do to-day at $150, and 35 do yesterday afternoon at $158 per ton. Sale also of 42 bales dressed, damaged at the fire, at half price

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, Monday, July 20, 1864.

Business yesterday was not active, the sales were few and far between. The weather continues excessively warm. The demand for most articles was restricted to parcels to meet the wants of the city trade, purchasers are looking for a decline, hence they exhibit the usual amount of caution on such occasions. Among the sales made we note the following:

WOOL—The market was firm with a fair demand; a number of sales have been made during the past ten days, the terms of which have been withheld. We could never see the object of holding back the figures after the sale was consumated. The nominal rates were 95@$1 00.

BUTTER—The market was firm with a good demand. The receipts have fallen off, which has caused a larger enquiry. We note small sales of Roll at 30@32c as to quality.

CHEESE—Was in good request at the late advance. Among the sales were 66 bxs W R at 18@19c, and 30 bxs of prime quality at 20c.

GROCERIES—The market was firm with a steady trade demand for lots to meet the wants of the city trade. The stock on hand is not large. Among the sales were as follows:—Sugars—Sales 6 hds Cuba at 24@25c; 10 hhds Orleans at 26@27c; Crushed—sales 10 bbls at 33c; Coffee Sugars—sales 10 bbls A at 31c; 12 do B at 30c. Molasses was steady with a fair demand; sales 20 bbls Orleans at $1 20 @ gal. Coffee was unchanged; sales 30 sks Rio at 55c. Syrups were as last quoted; sales 10 bbls Lovering's at $1 50; 10 do Assorted at $1 25@1 50.

SALT—Was in steady request; sales 300 bbls at $3 60.

RICE—Was firm at the late advance; sales of 10 bbls Rangoon at 15½c.

FISH—Prices have further advanced; we note sales 25 tierces at 11c @ lb.

FLOUR—The market was inactive. Buyers are asking a larger concession than holders are willing to submit to, hence but few transactions to record. As we have before mentioned, the Pittsburgh Flour Market differs materially from many others—theadvance or decline is less rapid on our market as with most others. Our large dealers never allow this article to be sacrificed. They can and will hold on before they will part with their stocks unless they obtain their value for the right. We note sales of Extra Family to the extent of 280 bbls at $11, $11 25@11 50 @ bbl. Inferior sold for various prices, according to quality.

BRAN—We have nothing particular to notice in regard to this article; the receipts have fallen off which has caused more firmness in certain articles. Oats, the demand was in advance of the supply; sales of several parcels have been made to arrive at $1 05@1 08 per bushel; sales were made from store at the usual advance. Corn, the market was active under light supplies; sales and small additional indulgences upon checks calling for legal tenders. In some cases four days' indulgence has been given.

The bank conference has ended without result, the Secretary not being in a position to accept the bargain offered. It is as liberal as those institutions are able in their present position to offer, but is full 2½ per cent at the least under what Mr. Fessenden can get from the people The Secretary, as is understood, does not feel authorized to make any contravention of old laws, or to ignore any construction whatever, feeling confident that the action of Congress gives him all the power to command all the money he needs. As an *alternative*, the banks propose to buy $50,000,000 5-20 gold-bearing bonds at par, or to take an equal amount of 7-30s, convertible into 5-20s at par, provided the payments are made satisfactory to the banks. This proposition has not been acceded to, and should not find favor. The people have the money the Government wants, and to them a prompt appeal should be made. By moving in this direction the money can be had, and a healthy contraction be forced. The pressure for money already tells upon speculators, and holders of goods bought with borrowed money, and the sooner they are forced into the market as sellers the better. Now is the time to get out of debt and to keep out."

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Milwaukie Market.

FLOUR—Holders firm and nothing doing.

GRAIN—Wheat closes firm. Receipts, 28,000 bus. Sales, 20,000 bus. on Change, at $2 20@2 21—this forenoon some 17,000 bus. changed hands at $2 18@2 20. Oats lower but upward. Corn lower and neglected. Rye and barley nothing doing.

The wheat market ruled firm at the Newhall House this evening at $2 21@2 22½ for No 1 spring, and $2 12@2 16 for No 2 do. Sales since Change: 52,000 bus, at a range of $2 22@2 24 for No 1, and $2 10@2 16 for No 2 spring.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The sales at the warehouses amounted to 292 hhds. At the Pickett warehouse prices ranged from $8 to $30 25, last 40, 1 at 41, 1 at 44 25, and 1 at 47 25. The sales at the Ninth street and 1 at 47 25. The sales at the Ninth street and Main ranged from $9 70 to $36, 1 at 44 25, wanted trash at 7 90. The sales at the Boone and 1 of warehouse were from $8 10 to $23 50, and 1 of house were from trash at 43 75.

Wool Market.

Chicago Wool market.—Business activity in the Wool in good supply, wh**ich** at previous quotations. Prices rule very firm.

Fine Light Fleece	98@1 00
Medium Fleece	@1 10
Factory Tub Washed	1 05
Coarse Fleece	90@

Sales to-day: 1,000 lbs good Fleece at $1.

Louisville Market.

Iron and Nails—The Association at Pittsburgh having advanced, dealers here advanced their rates accordingly. We now quote bar iron to the trade at 8c for stone coal iron, and 9¼c for charcoal make. Sheet iron is held at 12@14c, and Nails—Prices have further advanced; we note sales 26 tierces at 11c @ lb.

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Philadelphia Hay and Straw Market.

During the past week 250 loads of hay and 50 of straw were weighed and sold at the Farmers' Hay and Straw Market, N. Seventh street. The supply was quite light, and sold readily at advanced prices. Best quality Timothy Hay sold at $1,90@2 @ 100 lbs; new at $1.75@1.80. Straw was in demand at $1 85@1,90 @ 100 lbs.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

All grades a shade lower, and market inactive, with a limited call for the usual number of buyers in attendance at the breaks. Sales last evening and this morning comprised one hundred and seventy-two hhds at the following prices: Serans, $3 50@4 75; fine red, $5@10 50; common shipping leaf, 15@20; medium do, 20 50@27; good and fine do, 27 50@34 50; common and medium manufacturing do, $25@35; good do, $36@ 90; fine do, $70@85; also, 85 at $10 to 20 @ 100 lbs.

New Orleans Market.

Cotton—The rumors prevalent yesterday of a further decline in New York not being confirmed by the accounts published in the morning, the market has been at a stand-still, and with the exception of a small lot at auction we have no transaction to note, nothing transpired to indicate any change in prices.

Sugar and Molasses—Owing to the very small quantity offering, to-day's sales were confined to 23 hhds, common sugar at 22c and 30 good fair at 23c, mostly on private terms. Also 60 bbls. common molasses at 80@81c a gallon. Prime molasses is held at $1 05@1 20 @ gallon. By auction, 40 hhds. clarified sugar sold at 26½c @ lb.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, July 19.

The current prices for Beef cattle at all the markets are: Beef cattle, first quality, $18@19 50; Ordinary to Good, $16@18; Common, $13@15 50; Inferior, $11@12. Cows and Calves, first quality, $80@90; Ordinary to Good, $65@75; Common, $50@60; Inferior, $35@40; Common, 7½@8½c; Inferior, 7@7½c. Sheep and Lambs—Extras, per head, $7 50@8; Prime quality closing heavy at 8½ @9c; 65; Common, $4 50@5 50; Inferior, $3 50@4 50. Swine, corn fed, @ 100 lbs, 11½c; still fed, 9@10c. The market for Beef cattle was more active and higher this week, owing to the large falling off in receipts, and prices advanced fully 1c @ lb. The cattle were generally of a very poor quality, and many of them give evidence of having suffered greatly by the protracted drought.

The total receipts of all stocks at all the yards for this week and last week were: Beeves, 6765; Cows, 162; Veal Calves, 709; Sheep and Lambs, 1747; Swine, 13,560. Total last week:—Beeves, 4985; Cows, 161; Veal Calves, 2509; Sheep and Lambs, 1134; Swine, 1886.

Government Cotton Sale.

CINCINNATI, July 18.

SALE NO. 22.

	Per lb.
W. S. Kennedy, 50 bales cotton	$1 48
Robt. Moore & Co., 50 bales cotton	1 47½
Allen & Co., 50 bales cotton	1 46
Addy, Hull & Ray, 50 bales cotton	1 46
Robt. Moore & Co., 50 bales cotton	1 44
W. S. Kennedy, 50 bales cotton	1 44
W. S. Kennedy, 18 bales cotton	1 45½
Gould, Peirce & Co., 22 bags cotton	1 20
J. H. Warner, 50 bales cotton	1 30
J. F. Cunningham, 18 bales cotton	1 48½
January & Wood, 9 bales cotton	1 30
H. Daniels, 50 bales cotton	1 34½
Allen & Co., 18 bales cotton	1 46
M. Bloom, 25 bales cotton	1 26
Addy, Hull & Ray, 25 bales cotton	1 26
Gould, Peirce & Co., 18 bags cotton yarn	1 44½
Total, 562 bales and bags	

Imports at Toledo.

The receipts this point for the past 24 hours and the sources of supply have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
M. S. R. R.	1322	5350	887	....	....	....
T. & W.	645	6120	....	....	....	....
D. & M.	1220	4960	1760	800	....	....
Canal	1744	12185	6262	....	....	....
Total	4931	28455	8780	800	....	....

SHIPPED BY CLEV. & TOLEDO RAILROAD.

July 15	....	....	360	1512	....

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Manchester	May 21	New York...Liverpool.
Hansa	May 21	New York...Southampton
Louisiana	May 21	New York...Liverpool.
North American	May 24	Quebec...Liverpool.
Africa	May 25	New York...Liverpool.
Britannia	May 25	New York...Liverpool.
Hecla	May 27	New York...Liverpool.
City of London	May 28	New York...Liverpool.
Germania	May 27	New York...Southampton
Bremen	May 28	New York...Southampton
Caledonia	June 4	New York...Liverpool.
America	June 4	New York...Southampton
Virginia	June 11	New York...Liverpool.
Teutonia	June 11	New York...Southampton
Australasian	June 15	New York...Liverpool.
Bremen	June 18	New York...Southampton
Saxonia	June 25	New York...Southampton
Hansa	July 2	New York...Southampton
Europa	July 9	New York...Southampton
America	July 16	New York...Southampton
Germania	July 28	New York...Southampton
New York	July 30	New York...Southampton
Bremen	Aug 13	New York...Southampton
Hansa	Aug 27	New York...Southampton
America	Sept 10	New York...Southampton
New York	Sept 24	New York...Southampton
Bremen	Oct 8	New York...Southampton
Hansa	Oct 22	New York...Southampton
America	Nov 5	New York...Southampton
New York	Nov 19	New York...Southampton
Bremen	Dec 3	New York...Southampton
Hansa	Dec 17	New York...Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Westminster	May 10	Liverpool...New York
America	May 11	Southampton...New York
Glasgow	May 11	Liverpool...New York
City of Limerick	May 14	Liverpool...New York
Ashe	May 14	Liverpool...New York
Kedar	May 17	Liverpool...New York
Teutonia	May 17	Southampton...New York
Australasian	May 21	Liverpool...New York
Virginia	May 24	Liverpool...New York
Bremen	May 25	Southampton...New York
Europa	May 28	Liverpool...New York
Saxonia	May 31	Southampton...New York
Hansa	June 4	Liverpool...New York
Hansa	June 11	Southampton...New York
Borussia	June 14	Southampton...New York
Amerika	June 18	Southampton...New York
Germania	June 25	Southampton...New York
New York	July 6	Southampton...New York
Bremen	July 9	Southampton...New York
Hansa	Aug. 3	Southampton...New York
America	Aug. 17	Southampton...New York
New York	Aug. 31	Southampton...New York
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton...New York
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton...New York
America	Oct. 12	Southampton...New York
New York	Oct. 26	Southampton...New York
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton...New York
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton...New York
America	Dec. 21	Southampton...New York

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carnage	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carnage	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.

Our River Correspondence.

CINCINNATI, July 18th, 1864.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

I write these few lines to let you know something of the state of the river between Pittsburgh and this city. It is literally dry; only 12 inches at Blannerhasset. We had a very hard time getting through, but owing to the skill and determination of Capt. Johnson, we succeeded. We passed several boats, which appeared to be like the "Jacobs" waiting for a rain. We were drawing 18 inches when we started, and I must say the prospect looked rather blue; but with the aid of pipes, shovels, horses, and the help of all the crew, we dug a channel through Grass House, the Sisters, and Blannerhasset—built dams and got the packet through with flying colors. We leave for Saint Louis to-morrow. Business here very dull for boats. Yours, &c.,

Stmr "Charlie Cheaver."

WHEELING.

Tuesday *Intelligencer* says:

There were twenty-one inches water in the channel of the Ohio yesterday, and the water was receding slowly. The river can now be forded almost anywhere, and navigation is entirely suspended, except for skiffs and flat boats. It is said a couple of steamers were yesterday seen lightening a jack fish over a bar.

CINCINNATI.

Tuesday's *Commercial* says:

The river is falling slowly. There is 4 feet hence to Louisville, 3 feet in the canal, and 15 inches in the Indiana chute over the falls. The Lower Ohio is falling, with 2½ feet from Portland to Cairo. There is 30 inches in the Cumberland, and falling.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES—The Julia from Parkersburg, Fanny Brandis from Louisville, Dunbel h from Cairo, and Jinnie Hopkins from Pomeroy were among the arrivals. There were no departures outside of the daily packets.

LOUIS DUE.—The Maggie Hays and Jewess are due from St. Louis.

MISCELLANEOUS—Admiral David Gibson, Henry Hanna, and other gentlemen, started on their recreative tour yesterday morning, on a six weeks' cruise.

The Jewess was to have left St. Louis last night for Cincinnati.

The Fanny Brandis is Captain Bolus' new steamer, recently completed at Madison. She is a neat packet.

Our old friend, Mr. J. C. McVay, is with us once more. He is in the office of Captain Colson's tidy packet Julia,

Colonel R. K. Dunkerson, of the famous cotton and tobacco express, and also of the well known firm of Crane, Brown & Co., Evansville, was in the city last night, on a flying trip. He is in fine health as usual.

The following boats were at the wharf last evening: New Transfer, John Swasey, Caroline, Thistle, Kate Robinson, Henry Fitzhugh, Cuba, Cheaver, Ontario, Leonora No. 2, Prima Donna, Fanny Brandis, Jennie Hopkins, Allen Collier, Julia.

The Charles Cheever is announced to leave for St. Louis to-day. She is under command of Capt. Ben. Johnson, with clerk A. C. Isaacs and the rest of the crew of the Adam Jacobs. The Cheever is a new boat built at Brownsville, is 140 feet long, with a beam of 28 feet, and draws 18 inches. She left Pittsburg on the 11th inst., and was obliged to use plows and every other available means to reach Luis point, causing boys and all the crew working in the water. She found but 13 inches of water at Blennerhasset.

The Henry Fitzhugh is loading for Louisville on Government account. The Cuba is also loading with Government freight.

Mr. Ralpe, of the firm of Silmmer & Ralpe, returned from the Kanawha river on the Aleh Collier. The officers of that boat report a rise of a foot in the Kanawha river, making forty-six inches of water in that stream.

There is a rise of ten inches in the Guyandotte, floating only the Marmora, but she probably settled down again.

The Cuba is in the service of the Government in the Kanawha river.

The Glide, Barnhill, Petrolia No. 2, and Silver Wave are aground at the Sisters.

The Jennie Hubbs passed Evansville at 9 o'clock Sunday evening, and reports the river at that point with seven feet water, falling a**t** Bennet, of the firm of Cunningham, Joseph**s**, has returned from the East. Mr. Benn**e**tt, of the Silver Cloud, and Capt. John Cun**n**ingham, of the Lee, Clansman, Clerk Augustus Bro**s**., yesterday. The Canesarrived from St. Louis**.** ce. man is in dock at that po**r**t.

NASHVILLE.

From the *Dispatch*, 17th instant.

The river continues to fall, with scarce two feet water on the Harpeth Shoals. The only no arrival during yesterday, and the departures were the A. Baker, for Smithland and the Alpha, for Clarksville.

SAINT LOUIS.

From the *Missouri Republican*, 17th instant:

RIVER RISING.—The river at this port is rising, which is a blessing. It rose 3½ inches in the last twenty-four hours. We hope it may continue to rise.

The weather continues very hot, and business is very dull.

Lower River is in fine boating order, and will be better in a few days.

The Upper Mississippi is rising slowly from Keokuk down, with 11½ feet in the channel.

The following boats are due and not yet in: Magenta, Henry Von Paul, and Pringle from Lower Mississippi, as also the C. E. Hillman, is due from Memphis, and will be found at the landing this morning; La Salle, from Illinois river; Fanny Ogden, from Missouri river; and Lucy Bertram from Keokuk; all of which will be in during the day.

The arrivals since our last are only five: Atlantic from Memphis, J. H. Johnston from Keokuk, Lacon from Rome and David Tatum from Alton.

The departures comprise City of Alton to Memphis, Evening Star to Omaha City, J. H. Johnston to Keokuk, Hawkeye State to Keokuk, David Tatum to Alton, Maggie Hays to Cincinnati, Lacon to Rome, all of which were well loaded with freight and passengers.

FREE—The Union the steamer Atlantic came near getting on fire. The circumstances, as near as we could get them, are as follows: It seems that several negroes were making the beds, and one of them left his cigar, while he was smoking, drop on one of the mattresses, which, in consequence, caught fire and partly burned up. No other damage was done. Such carelessness should be prevented by the officers in charge. We have no doubt in a great many cases steamboats are destroyed merely by the carelessness of persons employed on board.

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